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SUPREME COURT DECISION IN THE HATTERS' CASE

Since the Supreme Court of the United States rendered the decision in the Hatters' case a large number of letters have reached us, says the *American Federationist*, commenting thereon. Believing that these expressions of opinions largely represent the views of men active in the affairs of the labor organizations and public life and because of the general interest to all, we concluded to make excerpts from these letters and publish as many and as much of them as our space permits.

John B. Lennon, Treasurer, American Federation of Labor.

I am in receipt of what is, I apprehend, a fairly accurate copy of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Loewe & Co., hat manufacturers of Danbury, Conn., against the United Hatters of North America. The Supreme Court holds that the interstate commerce law applies in this instance and that the hatters are liable for damages alleged to have been suffered by this firm because of the boycott placed on the firm by the hatters' organization, when the said firm refused to grant union conditions.

I am not a lawyer and therefore can not speak as to the technicalities of the law. I am, however, a citizen of the United States, and one who is not unfamiliar with our constitution and with what we have believed for a hundred years past were the fundamental principles upon which our government was founded. It appears to me that this decision of the Supreme Court *overthrows* absolutely the right of the individual citizen to purchase commodities of whom he chooses, or to refuse to purchase commodities of those that he does not desire to patronize, and having gone this far, it would not be a surprise if the same court would decide before long that the wage-workers must work for those that desire to hire them, whether they desire to sell them their services or not. The same principle is involved in both cases. I maintain that I have the right to buy any hats I please, and that I have an equal right to refuse to buy any hats I please. The wording in the decision which refers to coercion is based upon that which absolutely does not exist. I have been an officer of the Federation of Labor for 17 years, and the chief executive officer of the international union of my own craft for more than 20 years, and there has never been a scintilla of coercion on the part of any of the organizations of which I have any knowledge, to compel any one, or attempt to compel any one, to give his trade to any particular firm, or to withhold it. The matter of certain firms refusing to recognize the unions of their employees has been published as a fact for the information of the public. Those who desired to do so declined to patronize such firms, and those who did not desire to do so went on and patronized the firms just as they had before.

What is to be the outcome of these decisions? I can only give my views, and those but briefly. Unless the wage-workers, the trade unions, are given equity and justice, and that is all we ask, I am inclined to believe that one result will ensue—and that in the near future—that will make somebody sit up and take cognizance of the interests of the wage-workers. There will be a division in this country on industrial political lines, exactly as there is at

the present time in Germany and England. If that is what the Supreme Court is driving at its decisions are bringing it about more rapidly than anything that any one else can do. If the wage-workers in this country become thoroughly convinced that there is no policy to pursue except that of independent politics, they will pursue it with a vim and determination and effectiveness that has never been dreamed of by the workers of any country in the world.

I trust that the legislation that the Federation has asked from Congress concerning injunctions and other important matters, may be enacted before the adjournment of the present Congress, in order that the organized workers of the country may soon receive at the hands of the courts and the officials of our country that justice to which we are entitled.

Henry W. Blair, Ex-United States Senator.

In regard to the decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of Loewe vs. United Hatters, I should like to say a word, though I can hardly claim the honor of activity in the labor movement.

A unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, which is the supreme law of the land, will of course command the respectful obedience of the great laboring class which is the great producing population of the country, and is therefore the country itself.

But public opinion through the ballot-box will find redress for every wrong. I should say that the existing situation requires the most careful deliberation on the part of the responsible leaders of the laboring classes of the country, as a condition precedent to decisive action. A false step, or even an inadvertent or careless step may lead to consequences difficult to repair.

Why is it not the proper occasion to initiate a general national and state movement to secure laws making boycotting and discriminations by employers against workers crimes, with actions for personal damages to individuals injured?

Combinations against trade must certainly, in principle, include combinations against the producers of the subject-matter of traffic; and if there is to be no right to combine to boycott, there should be no right to combine to injure the laboring man by depriving him of the opportunity to labor as a penalty for the exercise of that freedom of action which is the distinction between the freeman and the slave.

J. A. Cable, Secretary Coopers' International Union.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Loewe vs. The United Hatters of North America, which virtually pronounces organized labor a trust, is the hardest blow yet dealt to the organized workers' movement for better conditions. I can scarcely conceive what mode of reasoning could have prompted this mightiest of courts to arrive at such a preposterous conclusion. That a labor union composed almost without exception of men who own no property aside from their homekeeping utensils and wearing apparel, men who have no stock in any company or corporation and control no commodity known in commerce can be considered a trust amenable to the anti-trust laws of the country is to my mind ridiculous if not outrageous.

If I am capable of defining the meaning of a trust

and I think I am, it means a combination to control some salable commodity or commodities of commerce which confines its membership to as few people as possible in order that greater profits may accrue to the few. Now in what respect can there be any similarity between that and an organization of labor which controls no commodity in commerce and invites whosoever will, among the workers to become members and partake of the benefits of collective bargaining and associated effort? To any one who is near enough to earth to observe the operations of the two it must be clearly apparent that the spirit of the trade union or labor organization is the very opposite of the trust spirit. The trusts themselves without a single exception recognize the trade union as an opposition movement, opposed to all attempts to monopolize the necessities of life.

So far, the trusts well know that the chief opposition to their monopolistic tendencies in this country has come out of the agitation of the trade unionists.

When the Sherman anti-trust law was enacted there was apprehension on the part of the trade unionists that some day it would be twisted and made to apply to trade unions. I remember quite well when President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor at the time sounded a note of warning to that effect. The voice of those who clamored for its enactment could then be heard all over the country silencing the fears of the trade unionists and loudly declaiming that it was not so intended to apply, and could not by any stretch of the imagination be construed as applying to the trade unions; but in due time it seems that the mind of the Supreme Court has drifted to the point of construing the law to apply where it was never intended to apply, while the evils which it was intended to correct thrive on and on unmolested.

The workingmen of the country must also note with some degree of interest that according to other recent decisions of the same Supreme Court it is constitutional for corporations to discriminate against union men, but unconstitutional for union men to discriminate against corporations. The art of blowing hot and cold in the same breath seems to have reached the saintly sanctum of that all-powerful judicial tribunal which governs this nation by its negative and affirmative decisions.

When authority was given by the famous Taff-Vale decision to raid the funds of the trade unions of Great Britain, the trade unionists sought and secured relief through parliamentary enactment. This course we will no doubt try, but it seems difficult with us, since our judicial branch may set aside or misconstrue at will the acts of our legislative branch and set up the theories of the court itself as law instead.

While I allow no man to challenge my loyalty to my country, and while I have always upheld our government, its flag, and its institutions, I can not for the life of me see how we trade unionists can continue to reverence and uphold an institution which deliberately and unequivocally characterizes our efforts in behalf of the workers of the land as constituting the acts of an unlawful trust. If we are to remain true American citizens, true to our country and our flag, it seems to me that this department of government must undergo a radical and speedy

change. In some manner or other it must be shorn of its power to misconstrue and annul the honest enactments of our chosen representatives. While I am neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet, I can foresee the doom to which these unreasonable court decisions are leading our country. The workmen of the country know their fundamental and constitutional rights, and if robbed of them by the high courts the consequences of the wrong will fall hard upon the courts and upon the government which maintains the courts.

Our Supreme Court seems not to have kept progress with the balance of mankind during the past century. Its decisions in labor cases seem to be based upon antiquated laws and usages which prevailed in Europe hundreds of years ago in the era of master and slave. The court may well be reminded that within the last century the laboring class has lifted itself out of serfdom, and now stands up before the world, stout hearted, clear eyed, and with a full knowledge of its rights and the courage and determination to attain and maintain them in spite of all opposition.

The following quotation from Murray fits the present situation better than any language I can employ:

"A minister of the government possesses the highest power known to the constitution, but he can not make the law and is not above it. He is not to evade, nor to scorn, nor to exceed, nor to go below it. A minister must not introduce whatever novelties he thinks proper into the constitution. He has really no excuse whatever for exceeding his authority. As long as he consents to act legally he is one of the most powerful of men; when he ceases to do so he is nothing at all. The office of legislator and judge can not be united even in a minister. He should anxiously pause before he ventures to overstrain his authority."

With a consciousness that this unusual harvest of unreasonable court decisions can not and will not stand the test of time, we will struggle on until full justice is done to the righteous cause of labor in which we are enlisted.

C. W. Perkins, President International Cigarmakers' Union.

Verily the path of the trade union is not strewn with roses!

When I was a boy they used to say: "watch out or the bogey man will get you." When I grew up and joined the union they said: "watch out, or the United States Supreme Court will get you."

Trade unions have always had to fight against tremendous odds, and will, perhaps, always have to do so. It is not a new experience to have the United States Supreme Court decision added to the attacks of the Farleys, the Currys, and the organized bands of professional strike breakers.

What cut-throat financiers and grasping employers can not do themselves, they confidently expect the courts will do for them.

We will not submit to reductions of wages, because there is no necessity for it, and no good would be accomplished if we did. The more we consume the better it is for trade and commerce, and the only way we can consume is to receive fair wages.

Our unions will not be destroyed, notwithstanding what big and little capitalists or the courts may try to do. We have established certain rights and will maintain them at all hazards. We will obey the law, now and in the future as we have in the past, regardless of how unjust and unfair a construction may be temporarily placed upon certain laws by the courts. We have faith in the American people, and unhesitatingly rest our case in their hands, feeling confident that right will prevail, regardless of the edicts issued by fossilized tribunals, high and low.

The American workingman has been patted on the back and told that the stability of our institutions rests in the sturdiness and honesty of purpose of the great mass of our citizens; but suddenly we wake up to the fact that we have been only dreaming;

that it is all a mistake; that we are a negligible quantity, and that the greatness of our institutions rests upon the shoulders of a few patriots, otherwise princes of finance, who the newspapers say caused the last panic.

The trade union opponents seem to think we are getting ours just now. There are gleeful paragraphs concerning the recent action of an injunction judge in the case of the Buck's Stove and Range Co. and of the United States Supreme Court as to the right of employers to discharge men because of membership in a union, and more particularly the hatters' case, where the boycott is called a conspiracy in restraint of interstate commerce and punishable by triple damages.

I have the utmost respect for the opinions of the eminent gentlemen composing the United States Supreme Court and would not for one moment endorse the statement of some, who in speaking of this august body, say they make a noise like a real judge. However, the more I see of the decisions of this highest court in our land, the more convinced I become of the oft-repeated saying, "that human beings are not infallible."

For argument sake, I will say if the decision in the hatters' case is law, it is one of the unfair decisions I have ever known or heard of.

The Sherman anti-trust law has been on the statute books for 21 years, and we have been led to believe that it did not apply to labor organizations. When the law was passed, it was generally understood and agreed that it in no wise applied to trade unions. We were told that it was purely a commercial measure, chiefly aimed at and intended to curb the dishonest acts and avaricious greed of criminal trusts. For 21 years the unions have been allowed to labor under this impression, and to go on in the even tenor of their way. We felt secure in the belief that what was told us concerning this law was true. Now, suddenly and without warning, we are told that the law applies to trade unions, and that a non-union hat manufacturer in Danbury, Conn., is entitled to commence suit under this act for treble damages against the union hatters, who simply told the truth about this non-union concern. For years we have been led on under the notion that we were doing nothing illegal in publishing such truths, when, presto, we find the hatters liable to damages for doing what society has conceded for years they had a legal right to do. That is unfair, even if it is the law.

In a representative form of government, which our own is supposed to be, the law ought to be what its makers intended, and not what a few judges may say it is. If the lawmakers intended the Sherman law to include trade unions, then they passed it under false pretenses. In either event the Supreme Court decision, under the circumstances, seems ill-timed, unfair and unwarranted.

No government can be secure which leads its citizens to feel that they have a right to do certain things for years, and then, suddenly, by a court decision allows a suit against them for heavy damages for doing that thing.

There is no comparison between the trusts and the unions. Everybody thought the law was intended for the trusts. They have knowingly violated the law and gone unpunished while the unions were led to believe the law did not apply to them.

We can not appeal further to the courts; the highest court has spoken. We can, and should, appeal to Congress. We demand a clean-cut declaration, fully defining just what we may and may not do. Until we get that the great bulk of the workers, while law-abiding citizens, will at least continue to think as they have heretofore.

The worker will resist any encroachment on his inherent, legal rights to the last. Always lawful and law-abiding, we will not passively submit to judge-made law, nor will we ever consent to being deprived of rights long ago secured. We ask no special privileges, but we will continue to exercise our just rights. A few judges are greater than the

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Congress. We think we made the laws, but we know the judges unmake them.

The resources of the whole labor movement should be placed at the disposal of the Hatters, if they are sued. They should secure the best available legal talent and defend their rights to the last ditch.

Fortunately, we have another great American institution, the jury, by which a man can be tried by his peers. There is more real American manhood crowded into the average jury box than can be found in certain other select bodies, whose environment places them outside the pale of the influence and wants of the great mass of our people.

Fortunately, for the hatters, an American jury still has a say as to whether, under the circumstances, they shall be mulcted in heavy damages for doing what everybody supposed they had a right to do, until our esteemed, highest court in the land said otherwise.

Our unions being right, and so conceded by the great bulk of fair-minded people, have nothing to fear in the long run.

Despite the princes of finance who say the workers will have to go back to a bare subsistence or starve, justice will finally prevail.

Prof. John Bascom.

There was, perhaps, no conclusion more earnestly insisted on, or more generally agreed upon at the national conference held last October at Chicago under the auspices of the National Civic Federation, than that the Sherman anti-trust act binding together by mere agreement in form, actions distinct in their purpose and results, was open in its application to much injustice. The impression left upon most minds was that it called for careful revision, and discriminating adaptation to its primary purpose.

Even combinations among the makers and sellers of books designed simply to prevent the inroads of other trades, as the department stores, from breaking in on business, were open to attack through this act. Those trusts seeking by a monopoly of business simply to oppress the public were liable to escape by virtue of the disturbance and confusion occasioned by an ill-ordered attack on innocent and defensive combinations. Public opinion is well nigh unanimous in regarding trade unions as an essential means in securing the well-being and the rights of workmen. They have nothing in common with monopolistic trusts and are opposed to them in spirit and methods. That these unions should find themselves embraced with these trusts in the same penal liabilities is a strange result of careless legislation.

If the trade unions, in themselves worthy of public favor, require any legal restraint, that restraint should be strictly defined and rest on its own merits. That the Supreme Court should so confound the good and the bad, punishing those in search of the general public welfare as if they were looking only to their own advantage, is in no way creditable to our social temper or legal discrimination. The Sherman law calls for immediate revision, both that it may do what it was intended to do and that it may avoid inflicting further injury on innocent people.

James M. Lynch, President International Typographical Union.

The unanimous decision of the United States Supreme Court in declaring that opposition by organized labor to its enemies, is violation of law, was unexpected. We should endeavor to secure such amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law as will permit the trade unionists of this country to do in combination what the individual may reasonably do. Surely it requires a legal mind to evolve a condition under which a man may not advise his friends to abstain from patronizing an enemy to his class.

As a matter of fact, does not this decision bring clearly to the front the value of the union label? Should it not impress on the organized workingmen of the country that through the label they have a weapon for use against their enemies and oppressors that can not be touched by lawyers or courts?

We have had some experience past years in label agitation. We have secured great results from intelligent advertisement of the label. By this I do not admit that under equity and fair dealing it is necessary for us to abandon the boycott, but I do advise that redoubled effort should be put forth for the patronage of union-labeled products.

Jere L. Sullivan, Secretary Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Intl. Alliance.

Let us get down to Labor's work now! The three recent opinions of the Supreme Court of the United States adverse to organized labor would seem to indicate that we have arrived at the very spot where Van Cleave and his allies intended, when they made their appeal for money to "educate the public" to the idea that labor organizations are a menace to the progress of the citizen and should be given "knockout drops," put down and out forever.

Organized labor has withstood the opposition of many enemies. It has in its own way and in due time shown that it was fully able to cope with any obstacle placed in its path. Even if Van Cleave and his aggregation call down all the decisions by all of the courts inimical to organized labor, it will but add fuel to the flame and bring about positive action that will prove to them that they awakened the giant that might have slept peacefully for an indefinite period.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the case appealed to it by the Loewe Hat Company was favorable to the company, but that fact does not carry with it the elimination of the determination of organized labor to "patronize its friends." All the opinions that may be rendered adverse to organized labor will not prevent the citizens of this land from buying union-labeled hats. Despite the favorable action by the Supreme Court, Loewe & Co. haven't got union labels in the hats they manufacture; therefore, organized labor and its friends will fail to patronize either Loewe & Co. or any other institution that fails to place union labels on its products. The opinion may be a blessing in disguise. It may be the one thing needful to secure organized labor's attention to its own affairs. Once the workers actually buckle down to the business of pushing their own products, insisting on obtaining union labels on everything they purchase, all the Supreme Court decisions from here to Timbuctoo won't avail to give Loewe and his hats a market among union labor people and their friends.

One thing the three decisions prompt—that is, the query, if the law-making body of the United States, composed, as it is conceded to be, of bright, brainy men, makes mistakes, what system of reasoning precludes one from holding the opinion that, with but a fraction of the number composing Congress, the Supreme Court cannot make a mistake?

Will some one who has studied the constitution of the United States put his pen to work and direct our attention to the clause that gives the Supreme Court power to negative action taken by Congress, or to dictate what a law shall be after its passage by said Congress?

There is one pleasing thought in connection with all of the adverse decisions to organized labor. We have been on the job long enough to realize that our salvation rests in our own hands. We can, by the very simple process of "sticking to our friends," cause all others to make a noise like rambling towards the tall timbers. It looks as though it were time to begin. Let us get down to Labor's work now.

D. A. Hayes, Fifth Vice-President American Federation of Labor.

In regard to the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Loewe vs. the United Hatters, I have read the decision and think that this last blow from the Supreme Court is stunning. It is hard to realize just what the higher powers further intend doing against organized labor. However, there is but one course to pursue, and that is, gird up our loins and

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It is probable that you will not find our Glass-Bottle Blowers' Association wanting in case any request is made upon it by you. As stated in former letter, for the next five or six weeks I must visit our branch unions in Ohio and Indiana, and my mind is absorbed in such way that I really can not write at such length as I would desire on this subject, but hope to do so at some future time.

Owen Miller, Secretary American Federation of Musicians.

Nothing that has happened in the history of the United States has caused such wide comment as the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the matter of Loewe, the hat manufacturer, against the United Hatters of North America.

This decision was arrived at under the provisions of what is known as the Sherman anti-trust law. I very distinctly remember that when this law was passed it was considered in the nature of a huge joke. Every effort to enforce it against corporations has always proved abortive; but the first time an attempt is made to apply it to a labor organization, it proves successful; and the more remarkable part of it is, that the decision was unanimous. As a rule the Supreme Court has been deciding against labor organizations by a majority of one.

This is about the last straw, and ought to convince every workman, whether organized or not, that nothing can be expected from the judiciary favorable to the toiling masses of this country. Nothing has ever happened in the history of the country that should more absolutely convince the working people of the necessity of taking an active part in politics. The workmen of England suffered from exactly the same condition until they entered the political field and helped themselves. The consequences of that action on the part of the workmen of England are remarkable. The example is worthy of imitation on our part in this country.

It is a remarkable fact, and one that should be deeply instilled into the minds of our people, that every man who holds elective public office, from Congressman to President of the United States, is elected by virtue of the laboring vote. That the workers should be so poorly represented in proportion to their numbers, astonishes the whole world. If the workmen of Europe had the same opportunities for exercising the franchise and selecting their lawmakers, I am sure they would be quick to take advantage of it.

I can not imagine a better way to reply to the last edict of the Supreme Court than by helping ourselves through the ballot. I believe that the United States is the only country in the world that has the distinguished honor of such a tribunal. It seems ridiculous that after a question is thoroughly discussed by the people, introduced in Congress, passed by the House of Representatives and Senate—which we all know has the reputation of being exceedingly conservative—and signed by the Chief Executive of the nation, that a few men, *who know nothing of the economic needs of the people*, should be clothed with the authority to set aside the will of the people.

We all remember the income tax farce. After many years of agitation, Congress finally passed the bill and it was signed by the President. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, and the Supreme Court was a tie. To get a decision, Judge Jackson was brought from his sick bed in Tennessee to Washington to vote. Judge Jackson voted to sustain the law, and immediately Judge Shiras changed his vote from the affirmative to the negative, thus annulling the law.

A good many of us can also remember that at the beginning of the civil war, when gold disappeared as it always does in such times, the country was in dire straits for funds, and the issue of greenbacks was evolved. The Supreme Court declared this act unconstitutional. Congress at once increased the Supreme Court from five members to nine. The four newly appointed judges were selected, not

particularly on account of their fitness for the position, but on account of their being known to be in favor of this act, and sure enough when the question was again brought before the Court, it promptly reversed itself, and the act was declared constitutional.

The Supreme Court judges are constituted just exactly the same as anybody else and subject to the same prejudices. Nothing shows this more forcibly than the decision of the celebrated electoral commission of 1877 in the contest between Tilden and Hayes for the Presidency of the United States. The Democrats voted with Tilden, and the Republicans with Hayes. The present Supreme Court seems to be open to the influence of prejudice just the same as in former times. They are men who come from walks in life entirely ignorant of the needs and conditions of the masses of the people. Their former environment and their entire career suggest an atmosphere of exclusiveness from the plain people. There is no doubt but what every one of them is an able lawyer, and the best lawyers are those that can find the most technicalities in the law. This seems to be the business of the Supreme Court. It is not justice that guides the decision of this tribunal, but what they consider the finer technicalities of the law.

If the workmen of the United States would only wake up—and nothing has happened to wake them up so much as this last decision—and determine to send to the legislative bodies of this country men who *really* would represent them, these continued decisions against the rights of the toiling masses would very soon cease. Means could be found just as the English workmen found a way to repeal the Taff-Vale decision.

As far as I am concerned, I will urge upon every workman who has a vote to help select men to represent him in Congress and the legislatures of the States; and am satisfied it will result in very much better conditions than prevail at the present time.

However, I do not feel any very great evil will result from this late decision. A decision of the Supreme Court can not compel me or any other workman to buy an article if I do not want to, nor can it prevent me from expressing my views on such matters.

I see that Mr. Van Cleave has given out what he considers a very conciliatory interview, in which he tells the workmen of the country, "that unless they keep their mouths shut, the probability is that they will go to the penitentiary."

A word on injunctions—if the workmen of the country, as a rule, would refuse to obey these altogether cruel and unjust injunctions, and take the risk of going to jail, the probabilities are that it would have such an effect upon public opinion that the practice would fall into innocuous desuetude. Nothing would bring this about quicker and more forcibly than for the workmen to help themselves through the ballot. One hundred labor Congressmen in the next House of Representatives would settle this question forever. "God helps those who help themselves."

B. A. Larger, General Secretary United Garment Workers.

From the trend of recent legal decisions as they affect organized labor, I am not at all surprised at the decision of the United States Supreme Court declaring that the Sherman anti-trust law applies to organizations of labor.

If a roll-call were taken of the legislators who were in session when the Sherman anti-trust law was discussed and passed, even of those who opposed its passage, there is not the slightest doubt but that all would agree that in their opinion the act would not be applied to trade unions.

It will be a great surprise if these judiciary decisions stopped here. Personally I believe discussions of even greater import to labor organizations will yet be rendered before we secure relief. I believe before long, if prompt amendments are not made to the Sherman anti-trust law, that Supreme Court judges will under it hold labor organizations



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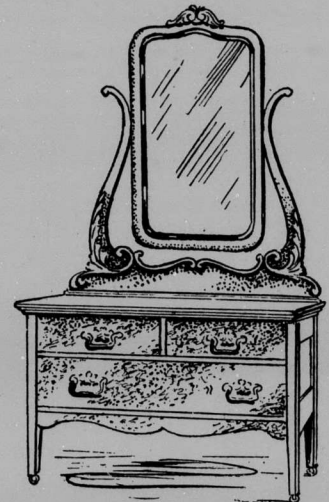
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A remedy must and will come, but perhaps not as soon as we desire it. In the meantime many may be deprived of rights granted them under the constitution.

There are remedies for organized labor in connection with this matter, one the amendment of the Sherman law by Congress exempting labor organizations from liability under it; yet this may not be effective even if passed, for there is nothing to prevent the same judiciary from declaring it "unconstitutional." Before this final stage is reached organized labor will be thoroughly aroused and the situation ripe for definite action. This action, which I predict is the unification of the voting power of the wage-earners of America, rural and urban, the election of a sufficient number of men to Congress to go to the extreme—even to the amendment of the constitution—and we may be nearer it than many people realize.

George L. Berry, President Intl. Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union.

That Section 7 of the Sherman anti-trust act, which, if enforced, awards complainants three times the amount of damage sustained, applies to labor organizations, is the opinion of the United States Supreme Court through the decision handed down in the case of Loewe & Co., hat manufacturers, versus the United Hatters' Union.

In this case organized labor is forced to acknowledge that never in the history of the trade union movement has such a sweeping decision been given against the workingman. It points conclusively to the fact that to receive justice organized labor must more vigorously interest itself in the selection of its representatives in Congress and other public offices. The only substantial cure for this discrimination is to renew and unhesitatingly enforce the policy of the American Federation of Labor convention first adopted in Denver, 1904.

The determination of the American Federation of Labor to appeal to Congress for an amendment of the Sherman anti-trust law so as to exclude labor organizations from its application is to be commended by all fair-minded citizens. Every organization of trade unionists should lend all possible aid in finding out if our members in Congress are willing to assist in amending this law to such an extent that the workingman will be able to advise his family what they should or should not purchase to eat, drink, or wear, without being penalized by the law. The question has certainly resolved itself into a situation which requires the concentrated and united action of every organization in the labor movement and the co-operation of all fair-minded citizens of this country.

Timothy Healy, President, International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court against the United Hatters of North America is another evidence that the highest courts of the country will be appealed to by the unfair employer of labor, when all other means have failed to force trade unionists to accept the employers' terms, and the effort will be made by legal decision to compel union men to refrain from assisting their fellow-unionists.

When workers seek to assist each other by refusing to buy unfair products, it is termed by the courts "conspiracy;" but how rare it is to have the courts find the act of an unscrupulous employer a conspiracy. How easy it is to have the same courts

declare the laws made in the interest of labor unconstitutional even when such laws are intended to protect the lives of workmen by making their employer justly liable at law for the injury or loss of life, so that his widow and children would be provided for after the husband and father had lost his life in the struggle to keep them from want.

When such laws are made by Congress and declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court on a mere technicality, what can we expect in future from our courts?

It would seem that when Congress enacts a law in the interest of labor, the courts are employed to find a flaw whereby such laws need not be observed.

The claim that Congress in such laws has exceeded its authority is becoming as familiar as the standing decision of the courts without any attempt to show to what extent Congress has the power to act in such matters. The courts are thereby placed in the position of a destructive power, waiting to destroy the usefulness of any act of Congress made in the interests of the people.

Every unfair advantage taken of labor will only tend to cement us more firmly together for the final struggle for our rights. The Hatters have acted only within their rights, and every honest man will uphold them in principle.

J. W. Kline, President, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

I can not believe that the founders of our government ever dreamed that the people for whom they had suffered would have to submit to the injustice that has recently overtaken us. The Supreme Court has ruled as unconstitutional the Erdman act which forbade the discharge of employees on account of their affiliation with labor unions. This is a sad blow to those who respect liberty and justice.

The Supreme Court has also handed down a decision that the boycott is "in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States, in the sense in which these words are used in the Sherman anti-trust act." The punishment for the infringement of this law is a fine amounting to three times the damages sustained by the person or firm boycotted.

Labor is ever for law and order. It is ever for freedom and justice. It now bows its head in sorrow, but not in despair.

We were taught to believe that those who don the ermine are far removed from any influence save that promulgated by the One great law giver. Therefore we can only protest against conditions that brought about a state of affairs that would call forth a decision of this kind. It is with serious forebodings that we look upon our future as a nation; but we can not, no, we must not, allow these forebodings to stay our hands in an honest effort to settle this momentous question, and settle it right.

It is an old saying that the American people are slow to resent a wrong, but when once aroused are irresistible in the accomplishment of the object to be attained. Can we not read the fact that we are drifting away from the fundamental principles of our American institutions? Our courts, in many instances, instead of regulating or restraining these conditions, are only adding fuel to the flames that threaten to consume us.

A careful study of the President's recent message to Congress would imply that the capitalistic element of this country is endeavoring to erect an imperialistic government upon the tombs of our patriotic sires. He has made suggestions in the message which, if acted upon in the spirit in which it is written, might allay our fears and revive our hopes. Will Congress act upon them?

Dare they oppose these wealthy highwaymen? Is the influence of the Speaker of the House greater than that of the President?

The foreboding of Abraham Lincoln that the concentration of wealth in the hands of the few will result in the deprivation of the workingman of the fruits of his labor, may come true, but our workers will do all in their power to preserve their liberties.

Do Not Hesitate Ordering Your Spring Suit

thinking it's a little early

¶ We're ready for Spring business today with the swellest and most complete line of Suitings in the whole west—ready with the advanced styles and style plates.

¶ Our personal supervision is given the designing and fitting of each order. All work is executed on the premises by the most skilled union tailors obtainable.

¶ Style and material considered, our prices are reasonable.

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The Mission Elite Tailors

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The following named custom tailoring firms are entitled to use the Union Label of Journeymen Tailors' Union of America:

Kelleher & Browne, 11-15 Seventh St.
Abe Jacobs, 2581 Mission St.
H. Levy, 1790 Sutter, cor. Buchanan.
Bert Armstrong, 941 Fillmore St.
Nate Levy, 1020 Fillmore St.
Rosenblum & Abraham, 1050 Golden Gate Ave.
L. J. Borek, 421 Haight St.
John J. O'Connor, 132 Van Ness Ave.
L. Lubin, 2425 Mission St.
H. Cohen, 828 1/2 Devisadero St.
Gilligan & Harlow, 530-532 McAllister St.
Dixon & McCrystle, Inc., 445 Van Ness Ave.
McDonald & Collett, 18th and Mission Sts.
T. P. O'Dowd, 174 Church St.
H. LeBaron Smith, 756 Golden Gate Ave.
M. Baum, 935 Valencia St.
Charles Lyons, 1432 Fillmore St., 731 Van Ness Ave. and 771 Market St.
W. F. Peters, 3040 Mission St.
A. H. Behm, 3030 24th St.
Jussatiss & Kainen, 923 Buchanan St.
Joe Fass, 2977 Mission St.
Martin Bros., Market St.
H. Cunningham, 2665 Mission.
Asher Bros., 1150 Market St.
Imperial Clothiers, 2696 Mission St.
A. Ranwick, 2328 Mission St.
I. Dresner, 1188 McAllister St.
Singer & Co., 470 McAllister St.
Jas. S. Cussen, 1117 Market St.
Thos. J. Davis, 926 Market St.
The Grand Pants Co., 1503 Market.
M. Weiner, 3005-3007 Sixteenth St.
The Royal Tailors, 2978-2980 Sixteenth St.

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KIDNEY & LIVER
BITTERS
A PLEASANT LAXATIVE
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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting
Held February 28, 1908.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President Sweeney in the chair; minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

On roll call Vice-President Kelly was noted absent.

CREDENTIALS—Electrical Workers No. 537, George Heine, J. Willis, vice Durkin and Cummings. Machinists, E. L. Reguin, vice D. P. Haggerty. Sailors, Andrew Furuseth, vice E. Ellison. Delegates seated. Credentials from International Boilermakers No. 205, J. V. Leary. Moved that the credentials lay on the table until we hear from the American Federation of Labor; carried.

COMMUNICATIONS—Filed—From the Stage Employees No. 16, pledging its members to assist in the work of sanitation. Referred to LABOR CLARION—From Cigarmakers' Union of York, Pa., calling attention to the unfair product of Celestino Costello Co. From the State Federation of Labor, resolutions in reference to the Flour and Cereal Workers' Union. From Machinists Union No. 68, calling attention to an unfair machine used for surfacing wooden and marble floors. Referred to Executive Committee—From Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, appealing for assistance for the family of John Spillane. From Shoe Clerks No. 410, requesting a boycott on the firm known as the Royal Shoe Store, at O'Farrell and Fillmore streets, and at 738 Market street. Referred to Secretary—From Waiters' Union No. 30, requesting that all local unions and State central bodies be notified that the Moraghan Oyster Co. is unfair; request complied with. Communication was received from Delegate Andrew Saunders, requesting the Council to protest against the proposed ordinance to establish a chain gang in San Francisco, and that Council send a speaker to represent them at the next meeting of the Board of Supervisors; moved that communication lay on the table; carried. From the Citizens' Health Committee, requesting the appointment of a special committee to attend a conference on the health situation; moved that the Council comply with the request; carried. The chair appointed Bros. Reardon, Misner and Gallagher. Resignation of E. H. Misner as delegate to the Asiatic Exclusion League; moved that resignation be accepted; carried. The Secretary announced that three resolutions were in hand protesting against the proposed increase of the liquor license from \$500 to \$1,000; moved that the resolutions be read; carried. Secretary read communication and resolution from the Allied Provision Trades Council, protesting against the increase; also a resolution of the same nature introduced by Geo. A. Tracy, and a similar one by the Secretary; moved that the three resolutions be referred to the Executive Committee; carried.

At this time the Council took up the special order of business assigned for 9 o'clock, namely, the report of the delegate to the Convention at Seattle, of Asiatic Exclusion Leagues. Moved that the report of delegate be printed in the LABOR CLARION; carried.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Shoe Clerks—Reported that many stores were open on Washington's Birthday and are opening on Sundays; would request that unionists assist them in stopping the spread of this abuse; have had circulars printed giving the names of fair stores. Printing Pressmen—Schmidt Label Co. have rescinded the notice as to nine-hour day and employees will work on an eight-hour basis hereafter. Machinists—Request unions to be careful in the purchasing of safes to ascertain names of fair firms. Milkers—Business good; Guadalupe Dairy still unfair. Bakers No. 24—Calling attention to Clark's Bakery on Van Ness avenue, and urge unionists to notify members of its unfairness.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—The committee recommends: 1—That the Council indorse the wage scale and agreement of Mailers' Union No. 18; concurred in. 2—In the matter of the complaint of Stationary Firemen No. 86, relative to the conduct of the two

unions of Engineers, it was decided that the Firemen should address a communication to those unions, protesting against their action and notify the committee of the results. 3—The committee recommends that the Council indorse the wage scale and agreement of the Water Workers' Union, with section No. 5 stricken out; moved to amend section No. 5 to read, "That any member receiving more than the above scale, shall suffer no reduction." Amendment lost, and the recommendation of the committee concurred in. 4—The committee recommends that if the Executive Committee of the Retail Clerks is not present at the next meeting of the Executive Committee their communication be filed; concurred in. 5—The committee also recommends that the Council donate the sum of \$25 to the Paper Makers, Engineers and Firemen of Hamilton, Ohio, on strike to establish the eight-hour day; concurred in.

LABEL COMMITTEE—Presented a communication from J. W. Lynn of Vallejo, Cal., requesting the names of firms carrying union-made brooms; also the names of jobbers and wholesalers carrying label goods. Moved that the Chairman and the Secretary of the Council be appointed a committee to investigate and furnish the information; carried.

AUDITING COMMITTEE—Reported favorably on the bills, and warrants were ordered drawn.

RECEIPTS—Garment Workers, \$10; Pile Drivers, \$6; Paste Makers, \$4; Bakery Drivers, \$4; Milkers, \$4; Stage Employees, \$8; Metal Polishers, \$4; Freight Handlers, \$12; Press Feeders, \$6; Cooks, \$14; Brewery Workmen, \$10; Cooks' Helpers, \$10; Boxmakers and Sawyers, \$8; Waiters, \$20; Coopers No. 65, \$6; Mailers No. 18, \$4; Carriage and Wagon Workers, \$12; Sailors, \$20; Leo Michelson, on account of Label Calendar, \$44.70. Total, \$206.70.

EXPENSES—Secretary, \$30; stenographer, \$20; postage, \$3; P. O'Brien, \$10; J. J. Kenny, \$15; A. F. of L., per capita for one year, \$10; Organized Labor Protective League, \$3; F. Malloye & Co., stationery, \$3; donation to Paper Makers, Engineers and Firemen, \$25. Total, \$119.

Adjourned at 11 p. m. Respectfully submitted,
ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

"WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home, where it can be conveniently referred to. Officers of unions are requested to have the list posted weekly on bulletin boards at headquarters.

Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House and Pacific Cloak and Suit House, Market street, between Taylor and Jones.

Triest & Co., jobbers of hats.
Bekin Van and Storage Company.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Kullman, Salz & Co., tanners, Benicia, Cal.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
M. Hart, furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore street.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk street.
McMahon, Keyer & Steigler Bros., 1711 O'Farrell and Van Ness avenue and Ellis street, tailors.

A. T. Becraft, carriage manufacturer, Twenty-third and Bartlett streets.
Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness avenue.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend street.
American Tobacco Company.
McRoskey Sanitary Bedding Company, Golden Gate avenue and Gough street.
Brockton Shoe Co., 1025 Fillmore street.
Guadalupe Dairy.
Terminus Barber Shop, J. F. Brown, proprietor, 16 Market street.
Golden Gate Stables, 806 Buchanan.
Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House, Market street, between Taylor and Jones.
Moraghan Oyster Company.

Lundstrom Hats

Five Stores:

1178 MARKET ST.
64 MARKET ST.
1600 FILLMORE ST.
530 HAIGHT ST.
2640 MISSION ST.

Union Hats; That's All

Any Grade \$2.50 to \$5.00

Employs Only Union Men in All Its Departments

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WUNDER BREWING CO.'S

WUNDER
BEER

A San Francisco Product of Unexcelled
Quality—Bottled by

Wunder Bottling Co.
340 Eleventh St., S. F.

The First Firm in San Francisco to Use the
Union Label on Bottled Beer.

DEMAND THIS LABEL



On Your Printing

If a firm cannot place the Label of the
Allied Printing Trades Council on your
printing it is not a Union concern.

PRINTING
ANYTHING FROM A CARD TO A BOOK

BADGES
BANNERS
LABEL
BUTTONS

WE PRINT THE
LABOR
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WALTER N.

BRUNT CO.

391 JESSIE ST. AT FIFTH, S. F.
OPP. U. S. MINT

ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE.

The Executive Board of the Asiatic Exclusion League met at 10 Turk street on February 29th and was called to order by the President, O. A. Tveit-moe, at 8:20 p. m.

CREDENTIALS AND COMMUNICATIONS—From Holly Park Improvement Club for T. B. Huling, H. Bischoff and F. P. Wersbach; received and referred to the League for approval. From President Mary B. Williams of the Sonoma County Short Story Club, requesting leaflets and information relative to Japanese exclusion; received and referred to the Secretary. From T. R. E. McInnes, Vancouver, B. C., asking for the number of Japanese immigrants entering the United States since July, 1907; received and the Secretary instructed to grant the request. From State Labor Commissioner J. D. McKenzie, submitting a list of arrivals and departures of Orientals from the Port of San Francisco for the six months ending December 31st, 1907; received and referred to the Committee on Publicity and Statistics. From F. C. Wheeler, Los Angeles, advising of having formed a League in that city, and requesting information on the subject; received and request granted. From Edward S. Bryant, Everett, Mass., and J. A. Carbery, Panora, Iowa, requesting publications and arguments on immigration of Japanese to the United States; received and complied with. From Delegate A. S. Alexander, member of the Executive Board, stating that during his travels through the southern part of the State he had noted that many orange growers were discharging their Japanese help and replacing them with white labor, and further stating that he would note anything of interest bearing on our question, and would report the same to the League. From the State University Debating League, Columbus, Ohio, Indiana University Lecture Board, Western University of Pennsylvania, Tri-State Debating League of Wooster, Ohio, and many other like institutions, asking for information relative to the subject of Japanese Exclusion from the United States on the same terms as the Chinese, received and all requests granted. From H. C. Nahl, Los Angeles, asking for general petition blanks, received and granted. From Warehouse Workers of Crockett, enclosing petitions and a letter from Hon. J. R. Knowland acknowledging receipt of the Warehouse Workers' request, and stating that he favored the enactment of an Exclusion Law applying to Asiatics and was heartily in favor of Japanese Exclusion; received, filed and contents noted. From Harry B. Peck, representing the Wisconsin Debating Society of Spring Green, advising of having won the debate on the question, "Resolved, That the Japanese should be excluded from the United States"; received, noted and filed. From H. E. Osborn, Salt Lake City, in reference to the organization of an Asiatic Exclusion League in that city; received, noted and filed. From J. M. Crockerill, Secretary of the Asiatic Exclusion League of Portland, Oregon, enclosing requests from the *Oregon Weekly* of the University of Oregon, and from the Oregon Library Commission, State House, Salem, in reference to publications, data, etc.; received and the Secretary directed to supply the above named institutions with the same. From the San Francisco Laundry Wagon Drivers, remitting their regular monthly contribution, together with an extra donation to the funds of the League; received, acknowledged and that organization tendered a vote of thanks for the interest in the movement. From Tanners No. 9, Granite Cutters of Knowles, Laundry Wagon Drivers, Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216, Millwrights No. 766, and B. T. C. of Marin County, remitting their regular monthly contributions and pledging continued support to the League; received and, on motion, acknowledged.

BILLS—The following bills were audited and ordered paid:

T. McCarthy, salary\$15.00
Jas. D. Grahe, salary 15.00
A. E. Yoell, salary 35.00
Postage 2.50

SECRETARY'S REPORT—The Secretary reported hav-

ing attended to all routine business, promptly answered many requests for information, and the sending out of a large amount of the League's publications throughout the country. The report was, on motion, received.

COMMITTEES—Publicity and Statistics—Delegate Benham reported progress on the cost of the League's publications. The delegate stated that owing to the large number of requests for information emanating from all parts of the country it would be necessary for some plan to be devised towards defraying the heavy expense of printing which is sure to follow. The delegate further stated that the Committee on Publicity and Statistics would have a report in reference to the *Congressional Record* for the next general meeting.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES—Organization and Finance—Delegate Benham, Chairman of this Committee, reported that the committee had met systematically for the past two weeks and assignments made to the various volunteers, and that all non-affiliated and non-contributing bodies would be visited before the next general meeting of the League. The delegate also stated that the reports from the various members of the committee were of a very encouraging nature, and that in each instance the various delegations were cordially received. Delegates Bowlan, Morris, Carr, Doyle, Field and others reported.

NEW BUSINESS—On motion, the Secretary was directed to inquire and, if possible, obtain two or more copies of a bill relative to the free importation of white labor in the Hawaiian Islands, recently introduced in Congress.

On motion, a committee consisting of the President, Delegates J. O. Walsh and F. McGowan were appointed on organization.

On motion, the Secretary was directed to communicate with the various organizations throughout the State in reference to the League's general petition.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned. Respectfully submitted,

A. E. YOELL, Sec'y-Treas.

NOTICE.

The next general meeting of the League takes place this Sunday, March 8th, at 2:30 p. m., Council Hall, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Delegates are earnestly requested to attend, and interested friends are cordially invited to be present.

NON-UNION PUBLICATIONS.

When distributing their patronage all members of organized labor and those in sympathy with the movement for a shorter workday should remember that the publications named below are printed under non-union conditions, and that their publishers have resisted the efforts of the typographical union to establish a shorter workday and better conditions in the composing room:

The Reliable Poultry Journal, Quincy, Ill.

All works of the Werner Company of Akron, Ohio.

All of the patterns and periodicals of the Butterick Publishing Company, including the Delineator and the Designer.

The Saturday Evening Post, Ladies' Home Journal, Century Magazine, Smart Set, St. Nicholas, World's Work, Black Cat, Men and Women, Housekeeper, and Lippincott's.

The various periodicals of the Phelps Publishing Company, of Springfield, Mass., including Good Housekeeping, Farm and Home, Orange Judd Farmer, New England Homestead, American Agriculturist, and Current Events.

**FAIR OR UNFAIR. WHICH?
SHEERIN'S LAUNDRY**

was the first and only bundle work laundry that signed the schedule to employ union help when first presented last April and still employs them. Leave bundles at any of his several hundred branches located in barber shops and cigar stands in all parts of the city. Good union men boost Sheerin's Laundry. ***

Spring Styles

Before you order your Spring Suit elsewhere, call and examine our stock—get our prices—examine our made-up Suits. See our modern workshop and modern store, and note our moderate prices.



FIRST-CLASS UNION TAILORS
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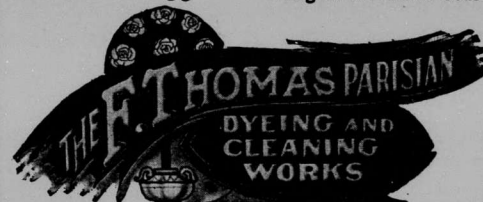
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Branches: 1158 McAllister Street, San Francisco
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OFFICERS—President, N. Ohlandt; First Vice-President, Daniel Meyer; Second Vice-President, Emil Rohte; Cashier, A. H. R. Schmidt; Assistant Cashier, William Herrmann; Secretary, George Tourny; Assistant Secretary, A. H. Muller; Goodfellow & Eells, General Attorneys.

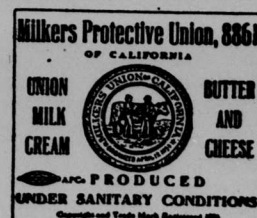
BOARD OF DIRECTORS—N. Ohlandt, Daniel Meyer, Emil Rohte, Ign. Steinhart, I. N. Walter, J. W. Van Bergen, F. Tillmann, Jr., E. T. Kruse and W. S. Goodfellow.

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The Label is placed on Cans, Bottles and Packages. It is a guarantee of Union Labor and Sanitary Goods.

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LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council.

Office S. F. Labor Temple - 312-316 Fourteenth St.
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Single subscriptions.....\$1.00 a year
To unions subscribing for their entire membership, 80 cents a year for each subscription.
Single copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address must be received at publication office not later than Monday in order to be made for current week. When giving notice of such changes, state old address as well as new.

Copy for advertisements will not be received after Tuesday for the current issue.

Entered at Postoffice, San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter.



JAPANESE COMPETITION.

During the week it was discovered by representatives of the printing trades that a Berkeley dealer had imported about 200,000 menu cards from Japan on the steamer America Maru. The cards are lithographed in several colors, space being left to print the menu within the border. When the matter was first brought to the attention of Collector of the Port Stratton he held up the consignment, as he was of the opinion that it was a violation of the act of July, 1897, which states that all merchandise made in a foreign country must bear the imprint of the country from which it is imported. He held that it was working against the interests of the manufacturers of the United States, as the menu could be printed and bear the imprint of an American printer and deceive the purchaser.

Later, the importer called the attention of the Collector to a ruling of the Treasury Department which specially exempts menu cards from the provision of the act of 1897 requiring that all manufactured products imported to this country shall bear the words, "Made in — (name of country)." Pictorial postal cards manufactured in Germany imported to this country must contain the words "Made in Germany," but by some peculiar process of reasoning the Treasury Department has ruled that the Japanese product of similar nature, in that both are lithographs, is exempt from the provisions of the act of 1897. The injustice of the Treasury ruling is apparent, but the Collector elected to abide by this ruling and released the consignment, whereupon President Tracy of the Typographical Union filed a formal protest to be presented to the Treasury Department.

UNION FLOUR MILLS.

Pursuant to instructions of the eighth annual convention of the State Federation of Labor, the following resolutions have been submitted to the affiliated unions and central bodies of the Federation:

"WHEREAS, The Flour and Cereal Workers' Union, Local No. 91, located at South Vallejo, Cal., secured a charter from their International; and,

"WHEREAS, The product of a milling company so situated should be given the preference by organized labor over the product of mills not organized, thereby encouraging the employers to look with favor upon the labor movement, convincing them at the same time that a trade union when properly managed is beneficial to both employer and employee; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled does recommend to its affiliated unions, all else being equal, to support mills with such locals; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Executive Board of the Federation be and is hereby instructed to mail a copy of this resolution to all central councils and local unions within its jurisdiction."

GOMPERS ON THE LOEWE DECISION.

In the current issue of the *American Federationist* Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, makes a very important statement, prompted by the Supreme Court decision in the case of Loewe & Co. vs. Hatters' Union. Mr. Gompers' statement follows and should be read carefully by all:

To Organized Labor and Friends: It has seldom occurred that I have found it necessary to use the first person in addressing my fellow-workers and the people through the editorial columns of the *American Federationist*. What follows here refers to such an extraordinary circumstance and affects the labor organizations, their members and our friends so fundamentally, that I am impelled to address them in the most direct manner. The Supreme Court of the United States on February 3, 1908, rendered a decision in the case of the hat manufacturer Loewe against the United Hatters of North America, and decreed that the Loewe suit for threefold damages can be maintained under the Sherman anti-trust law. The Supreme Court holds that the action of the hatters, as described in the complaint, is a combination "in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States," in the sense in which those words are used in the Sherman law.

A decision by the Supreme Court, the highest tribunal of the country, is law and must be obeyed regardless of whether or not we believe the decision to be a just one.

We protest that the trade unions of the country should not be penalized under the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law. In fact, I know that Congress never intended the law to apply to labor unions, but the Supreme Court rules that it shall apply to them; therefore, pending action by Congress to define our status and restore our rights by modifying or amending the Sherman law, there is no alternative for labor but to obey the mandate of the court.

Under this decision the publication of a "We Don't Patronize" list in the *American Federationist*, or any other publication, makes the organization and the individuals composing it liable to monetary damages and imprisonment. This being the case I feel obliged to discontinue the "We Don't Patronize" list.

This course I pursue upon the advice of the legal counsel of the American Federation of Labor, as to the far-reaching character of the decision of the Supreme Court. This action is also advised by my colleagues of the Executive Council.

I have no words adequate to express the regret I feel at being obliged to take this action, especially as in the opinion of competent lawyers—and their opinion is shared by many other laymen as well as myself—this decision by the Supreme Court is unwarranted and unjust, but until Congressional relief can be obtained it must undoubtedly be binding upon us all. Were it only myself personally who might suffer, for conscience sake I should not hesitate to risk every penalty, even unto the extreme, in defense of what I believe to be labor's rights. In this case of the adverse court decision, and indeed in every other circumstance which may arise, I think those who know me do not question my loyalty, devotion, and willingness to bear fully any responsibility involved in the forwarding of the cause to which my life is pledged; but unfortunately the terms of the decision are such that no one person, even though President of the American Federation of Labor and willing to assume entire responsibility, will be permitted to take upon himself the sole penalty of protest against what I and every member of every organization affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, and indeed every patriotic citizen, must feel to be a most sweeping drag-net decision making the natural and rational voluntary action of workmen unlawful and punishable by fine and imprisonment.

Personal willingness to bear the penalty would avail nothing in this instance to spare the other men of labor and our organization from the penalties decreed to them by the Supreme Court, in fact such an attempt on my part would involve a vast number

of people who would be held equally responsible with me.

I would fail in performing my duty, though it is a painful one, did I not point out that under this decision each and every officer and member of every labor organization becomes liable for any violation of the decision by any one, not only as to his organization but individually to the extent of whatever his possessions may be.

I think our men of labor will agree with me that I have no right to expose them to the heavy penalty for disobedience under this decision of the Supreme Court.

I will say briefly here, as I do more fully editorially, that while obeying the decision of the court I feel most deeply that never in the history of our country has there been so serious an invasion of the rights and liberties of our people.

Under the court's construction of the Sherman law the voluntary and peaceful associations of labor that are organized for the uplifting of the workers, these unions I say, are made the greatest offenders under the anti-trust law.

It is almost unbelievable that our unions which perform so important a service in the interest of civilization and moral and material progress are to be accorded the treatment of malefactors. Yet the more carefully this decision is read the more absolutely clear does it become that our unions are to be penalized by it, as the most vicious of trusts were intended to be, yet the trusts still go unpunished.

I have a strong hope that Congress will promptly take heed of the injustice that has been done the workers, and will so amend or modify the Sherman anti-trust law, that the labor unions will be restored to the exercise of the powers and rights guaranteed to all our citizens under the constitution.

It is not conceivable that Congress will turn a deaf ear to the rightful demand of the workers of the country for relief from this most amazing decision, but until such time as relief is assured, I am compelled, for the safety of our men of labor, to obey literally the decision of the Supreme Court; but this situation created by the court must be met. It will be met.

While abiding by this decision, I urge most strongly upon my fellow-unionists everywhere to be more energetic than ever before in organizing the yet unorganized, in standing together, in uniting and federating for the common good.

Be more active than ever before in using every lawful and honorable means, not only to secure relief from the present situation at the hands of Congress, but in the doing of everything which may promote the uplifting and noble work of our great cause of humanity. Like all great causes it must meet temporary opposition, but in the end it will accomplish all the more on account of the trials endured.

SAMUEL GOMPERS,

President, American Federation of Labor.

Orpheum.

The program at the Orpheum for the week beginning this Sunday matinee makes a strong bid for popular approval, for it contains Edwin Stevens and Company and Joseph Hart's pantomimists in "Polly Pickle's Pets in Petland," two of the best headliners in vaudeville. Mr. Stevens' contribution will consist of a one act comedy styled "Cousin Kitty," "Polly Pickle's Pets in Petland" is a musical fantasy. Loney Haskell, monologue performer, will make his appearance. Carletta will return for next week only, which will be the last week of Della Fox; Kara; Les Freres Riego and Emmet Devoy and Company in the fantastic playlet, "In Dreamland." New Orpheum Motion pictures will conclude the performance.

It is reported that the Southern Pacific Company will not furnish picnic trains this season, a shortage of cars being given as the reason for this unusual ruling.

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.

BY WILL J. FRENCH.

The *Citizens' Magazine* is the name of a new publication issued by the men interested in the Citizens' Alliance of San Francisco. One of the editorials, headed "How the Citizens' Alliance is Misunderstood," deals with a letter of protest written by a union man against the destroying tactics pursued by the organization under discussion, and explains at length that there is no opposition to unionism as such, but merely to its abuses, and, for the matter of that, to the abuses of employers in collective capacity.

It might be opportunely observed that though the *Citizens' Magazine* bears a San Francisco date line, and appears as representative of the local field, yet it was printed in Los Angeles under exclusively non-union conditions. Why, if there is no opposition to unions, should it be necessary to go outside the metropolis to have a paper printed? The offices here are well equipped to do the work, business is not brisk, and one or two "ads" of printing concerns appear within the covers of the *Magazine*, which goes to show that some employing printers are not unfriendly to the Alliance. To patronize home industry is a call that has merit.

It would be more in keeping with the avowed policy of non-antagonism to "properly conducted" unionism were the managers of the Citizens' Alliance to reverse the seemingly fixed habit of searching high and low for some institution that is not merely opposed to "properly conducted" unions, but is opposed to any unions at all. The position is inconsistent.

When the clerks protested against a Sunday-opening and mid-night closing establishment on Kearny street during ante-earthquake days, the late unlamented Herbert George published a statement in the press that the San Francisco Citizens' Alliance was aware that some men would work their employes night and day for all the days in the week, if they could, and that a clerks' union, "properly conducted," was an excellent foil to such inhumanity. Straightway Mr. George issued circulars for his organization appealing to American citizens to patronize the store in question, because the union men and women were withholding their trade as a protest against the wide-open proclivities of the owner. This is another instance of the reversal previously alluded to.

The printer sees that the non-union shop is sought, the waiter realizes that he has to fight for his one day's rest in seven, the clerk has to agitate for his evenings and Sundays off, every mechanic is on the alert to protect his legitimate interests, and, strange to say, judging by the article "How the Citizens' Alliance is Misunderstood," there still remains some misunderstanding—but not in the minds of trade unionists.

* * *

According to the press dispatches, the railroad companies intend to get even with the nine-hour law for telegraphers by making the men work through without any lunch time. Wouldn't it be possible to have a law introduced whereby the day could be lengthened three hours? Then the railroads could operate three forces each twenty-seven hours—nine hours to each shift.

* * *

The unthinking occasionally sneer at the clergy when a desire is expressed to learn about the labor movement—to get information at first hand about the aspirations and hopes that are part of the union life. In most cities of the United States, fraternal delegates are seated from the ministerial associations in the central bodies, and valuable aid is given from the pulpit when child labor or questions affecting the welfare of women are before the public.

During the labor troubles of last year, several clergymen, representing both the Catholic and Protestant faiths, willingly co-operated in the attempt to effect a settlement of the existing controversies. No man could be associated with these gentlemen

without realizing their earnestness and desire to accomplish results. They gained by the experience, and so did we by their ability and advice.

What could be finer than the clarion call of Dr. C. R. Brown of Oakland, one of the most eloquent preachers on the Coast, for the laundryworkers of Alameda County in their struggle for the eight-hour day? Father Crowley, as the personal representative of Archbishop Riordan, Bishop W. F. Nichols, Dr. Geo. W. White, Dr. H. H. Bell and others did yeoman service during the middle months of 1907, and they carry with them into their life work a knowledge that the labor movement stands for ideals that commend themselves to all.

The Washington (D. C.) *Trades Unionist* of February 22d contains the following paragraph: "At the recent meeting of Columbia Typographical Union a request from a ministerial association that the union appoint someone to appear before that body and address it on trade unionism, is a healthy sign that the churches are taking a keener interest in the labor question than formerly."

* * *

It does seem strange that public officials like John P. Irish, Naval Officer of the Port of San Francisco, and W. E. Dennison, Harbor Commissioner, should take such a keen interest in the affairs of the Citizens' Alliance.

In the first place, these gentlemen earn, or rather are paid, salaries by all the citizens, and it is not unreasonable to observe that, such being the case, they have no moral right to participate in the activities of the labor controversies between the unions and the Alliance.

Harbor Commissioner Dennison, so the papers tell us, visited Mayor Taylor as one of a special committee to inform the chief executive of the aims and objects of the Citizens' Alliance. We have different views of these aims, but we are nearly unanimous as to the objects. Does Mr. Dennison turn in his time slip to the treasury we all contribute to, minus the hours spent in missionary work for the Alliance? It would be safe to place a wager in the negative.

As for John P. Irish, he evokes admiration. In season and out, whether delivering Republican speeches for the Democrats or Democratic speeches for the Republicans, John adheres closely to the strong box presided over by our Uncle Samuel, and with all the manifold duties pertaining to the position of Naval Officer of the Bay we admire, John manages to squeeze in a few weeks or months each year to devote to the political arena or the Alliance propaganda. His name appears on that organization's advisory committee, and whether he is addressing a club of women or a gathering of fruit growers, John takes off his neck-tie and tells how bad the unions are. At a meeting of the State Fruit Growers' Convention, held in Marysville a few weeks ago, besides taking a whack at unions for refusing boys a chance to learn a trade (it is noticeable that John is against any boy, or man either, learning the trade of naval officer, for he absolutely refused to resign when requested to do so by those who claim to control such patronage), he engineered a resolution in favor of Japanese immigration which contained the following paragraph:

"We reject the theory of assimilation, holding that when non-assimilating labor engages in this noncompetitive work, it relieves us of the strain upon our racial and national standards, which strain threatens the subversion of those standards in the task of assimilating the millions of European immigrants."

Fine language, truly, but if the Japanese were not cheap and servile, they would not be welcomed by those who have least to lose by their presence. A memorial was sent to Congress asking that a "liberal number of Chinese and an equal number of Japanese be permitted admission annually." One of the daily papers states that this resolution was fathered by a steamship company with an eye to the main chance

—i. e., passage money from Japan to America. However that may be, a late number of the *News Letter* of San Francisco, a paper not exactly pro-union, points out that the orange growers of Southern California have discharged their Japanese help and now employ white labor, because the former are dear as well as cheap, "untrustworthy, easily offended, and, when drunk, noisy and disposed to fight." The article concludes with these words: "It is evident that the growers of Southern California were not present in any numbers at the convention which accepted this pro-Asiatic resolution, or the unanimity of the proceedings would have been broken."

MACHINISTS.

The members of Machinists, Lodge No. 68, held a jinks and smoker last Wednesday evening in their new headquarters, 228 Oak street. Instrumental and vocal music, boxing matches and story-telling afforded an enjoyable program, in addition to several interesting short addresses by President E. L. Reguin, B. J. Burnett and D. Ryan. A. J. Wilson, W. Brant, C. West, G. Katz and H. Peterson were the principal entertainers.

The lodge has leased the building for five years and fitted a large assembly hall, which will seat about 500. On both sides of the passage leading to the meeting hall there are large rooms, one of which has been fitted up as a library and the other as the office for the Financial Secretary, the Business Agent and for the use of committees.

IRON MOLDERS.

Iron Molders, No. 164, has decided to have a family outing at Shell Mound Park Sunday, June 18, and the following have been named as a committee to arrange the details: T. Down, William P. McCabe, J. I. Nolan, Alexander Johnson, R. Hunt, S. Spurgeon, George Thompson, W. Burton, A. T. Wynn, J. O. Walsh, H. Blinte and P. Gallick.

The union also endorsed the Labor Council's boycott on the Moraghan Oyster Company, and favored a reduction of the prices charged children for the concessions at the children's playground in Golden Gate Park.

NON-UNION SURFACING MACHINE.

The Machinists have notified the Labor Council that there is in operation in this city a machine used for surfacing wooden and marble floors, operated by electric motor. The machine is built under non-union conditions by the Prugh Co. of Toledo, Ohio. The Machinists ask the assistance of organized labor in general in inducing this company to employ union workmen.

Richard Cornelius, President of the Street Carmen's Union, left the city on Tuesday evening on orders from headquarters in Detroit to visit Portland, Spokane and other Northwestern towns on official business. Mr. Cornelius is a member of the General Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, and it is in this capacity that he is making this trip. During his absence he will be represented here by Vice-President C. F. Cordes of the Street Carmen's Union.

George W. Bell, Secretary of the State Federation of Labor, left San Francisco Monday afternoon for Springfield, Mo., for the purpose of visiting his mother. During his absence his place in the Federation will be filled by Leo Michelson of the Typographical Union.

At a recent meeting of the Employers' Federation in Sydney, Australia, an opinion was favorably expressed that a Conciliation Board, consisting of the Trades and Labor Council and the Employers' Federation, should be established, for the purpose of avoiding industrial disputes.

Demand union-labeled products on all occasions

LABOR CONVENTIONS, 1908.

April 6, Toronto, Canada, International Association of Fur Workers of the United States and Canada.

May 3, Brockton, Mass., International Union of Cutting Die and Cutter Makers.

May 5, Youngstown, Ohio, Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

May 11, New York City, Actors' National Protective Union of America.

May 11, St. Louis, Mo., American Federation of Musicians.

May 11, ———, United Brotherhood of Paper-makers of America.

May —, Detroit, Mich., International Tin Plate Workers' Protective Association of America.

May —, York, Pa., National Print Cutters' Association of America.

June 1, St. Paul, Minn., Brotherhood of Boiler-makers and Iron Shipbuilders of America.

June 1, Detroit, Mich., International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers of America.

June —, Washington, D. C., International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers.

June —, Mobile, Ala., International Printing Pressmen's Union.

June 1, Columbus, Ohio, Chainmakers' National Union of the United States of America.

June 1, St. Louis, Mo., International Association of Marble Workers.

June 8, ———, International Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers and Helpers' Union.

June 8, Cincinnati, Ohio, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

June 8, ———, International Brotherhood of Tip Printers.

June 8, Milwaukee, Wis., The Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.

July 4, ———, Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union of America.

July —, Atlantic City, N. J., National Brotherhood of Operative Potters.

July 6, Erie Pa., International Longshoremen's Association.

July 6, Buffalo, N. Y., International Jewelry Workers' Union.

July 6, Cincinnati, Ohio, Brush Makers' International Union.

July 7, Baltimore, Md., Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.

July 7, Buffalo, N. Y., Amalgamated Window Glass Workers of America.

July 13, Toronto, Canada, International Piano and Organ Workers' Union of America.

July 13, Indianapolis, Ind., Lithographers' International Protective Association.

July 13, Minneapolis, Minn., Theatrical Stage Employes' International Alliance.

July 18, Holyoke, Mass., American Wire Weavers' Protective Association.

July 20, New York City, International Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union.

August 3, Buffalo, N. Y., National Association of Heat, Frost, General Insulators and Asbestos Workers.

August 4, Detroit, Mich., International Glove Workers' Union of America.

August 6, Detroit, Mich., International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

August 10, Detroit, Mich., International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

August 10, Boston, Mass., International Typographical Union.

August 10, Boston, Mass., International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union.

August 11, Indianapolis, Ind., Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union.

August 24, Milwaukee, Wis., United Garment Workers of America.

September 1, ———, Table Knife Grinders' National Union.

September 2, Milwaukee, Wis., American Brotherhood of Cement Workers.

September 7, Denver, Colo., International Association of Machinists.

September 8, New York City, International Photo Engravers' Union of North America.

September 10, Boston, Mass., Spinners' International Union.

September 14, Montreal, Canada, Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of North America.

September 14, Philadelphia, Pa., International Union of Steam Engineers.

September 14, Philadelphia, Pa., International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance.

September 15, Salt Lake, Utah, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

September 17, New York City, Pocket Knife Blade Grinders and Finishers' National Union.

September 21, Indianapolis, Ind., United Association of Plumbers, Gasfitters, Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers of United States and Canada.

September 21, Indianapolis, Ind., International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

October 5, Washington, D. C., Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union.

October 5, St. Louis, Mo., International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers.

October 20, Cohoes, N. Y., United Textile Workers of America.

November 9, Denver, Colo., American Federation of Labor.

November 10, Bangor, Pa., International Union of Slate Workers.

November 12, Vinalhaven, Me., Lobster Fishermen's International Protective Association.

December 7, New Orleans, La., International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employes.

December 7, Brooklyn, N. Y., National Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers of America.

SUPREME COURT'S INCONSISTENCY.

The Supreme Court on January 23d, decided that clause in the Erdman act which provided that railroads might not discharge employees for belonging to a labor union was an interference with "freedom of contract." This means, in plain language, that corporations may have the freedom to blacklist men for being members of labor organizations.

Mark the inconsistency of the Supreme Court. In the Hatters' case it declares that the boycott used by the workers is a conspiracy and punishable by heavy penalties. In the Adair case, brought under the Erdman act, it gives a decision which will permit employers to use the blacklist as freely as they please and the wage-workers will have no redress.

Employers may use the blacklist, but wage-workers may not use the boycott. Both decisions are unjust to labor.

The boycott concerns only the manipulation of material products. The blacklist is the denial of the opportunity for a man to work. To blacklist a man—deny him the right to labor—is to deny him the right to live. Humanity was shocked at the discovery of the Reconcentrado camps in Cuba where the Spanish penned in their victims to die by slow starvation, before the Spanish war, yet the blacklist erects as real a barrier—though invisible—around the worker under its ban, and he is often equally condemned to the horrors of slow starvation for himself and his family. It must be remembered that the blacklisted man is often refused employment on any terms—and for what? Not that he is guilty of crime, but because he has associated with his fellows in a labor union. Much freedom of contract for the wage-workers forsooth under the operation of the blacklist!

We hope this decree will prove so repugnant to the country that no employer will be tempted to use it under the shield of the Supreme Court decision. It is another case for Congressional relief.—*American Federationist*.

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PIANOS, ORGANS AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS bearing this label are **PERFECT**. They are made by competent mechanics having served



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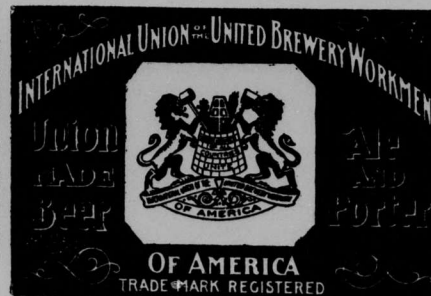
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CRUELITIES OF THE "SWEATING" SYSTEM.

Startling revelations of the evils of the "sweating" system as practiced in New York are being published by *Charities and Commons* of New York, the facts related being gathered by people who are not prone to misrepresent conditions nor draw on their imaginations in picturing the evils they unearth. Following is an article which shows how the child-labor law is circumvented to the profit of manufacturers and detriment of the health of not only the women and children victims of the "sweating" system, but the consumer and others who handle the disease-laden products:

No manufacturer of artificial flowers in New York City may employ in his factory any child under 14 years of age, but he may give out work to a family in whose tenement rooms flowers are made by six children aged 2½, 5, 8, 10, 14 and 16 years.

Angelo, aged 14 years, cannot work legally in a factory until he reaches a higher grade in school, nor can he work at home during school hours, but his little sister, Maria, aged 3 years, because she is not old enough to go to school, and because the home work law contains no prohibition of child labor, may help her mother pull bastings and sew on buttons.

A public school teacher notices that Eva and Mary R., aged 11 and 10 years, are pale and undernourished, but although the compulsory education law upholds her in requiring their attendance in school during school hours, she cannot prevent their making flowers at home from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until 9 or 10 at night.

Many good citizens would demand the prosecution of a manufacturer who employed in his factory Tony, aged 4 years; Maria, aged 9; Rose, aged 10; Louisa, aged 11; Josephine, aged 13 years. For such an offense the manufacturer might be fined \$100 for each child under 14.

Yet public opinion has not raised an effective protest against the same employer when he turns these children's homes into a branch of his factory and gives them work in which even the smallest child in the family joins through long hours, under a necessity as imperious in its demand for the constant work and attention of the child as would be the commands of the factory foreman.

That child labor in some form is to be found in almost every State is clearly proved by reports of State factory inspectors and volunteer organizations, and by the prohibitive laws which have been passed by State Legislatures in all parts of the country.

In New York the greatest number of child workers are in the tenement homes, where tots 3 years of age have been found basting paper flowers, sewing buttons on cards, and drawing bastings from "pants."

This sweatshop work is not New York alone, for New York is the center of the clothing trade and millinery trade. Tired children, sometimes ill of contagious diseases, it has been found, work on the ready-made clothes, the artificial flowers and the cards of buttons—to take only three instances—which are sold from one end of the country to the other.

New York has a child labor law, and the State Department of Labor has a staff of inspectors to enforce it—but it doesn't "work." The law names forty-one articles which manufacturers may not give out for home work until—mark the word—until a tenement has been granted a license by the Department of Health and the Tenement Department. The tenants want the work, they need the money desperately, and if the tenement landlord meets the sanitary requirements for this license, women and children may work uncounted hours for starvation wages.

The children must go to school; but out of school

hours they may be forced by their parents and dire want to work, crouched over a mess of colored tissue paper and a stick paste pot, under a dim lamp, without ventilation, in a clutter of food and clothes and dirt, far into the night.

The women may work ten hours a day, or a total of sixty hours a week, in a factory; in their flats they toil from daybreak to midnight for a pittance, provided only that the house meets the formal requirements of the law in plumbing and fire escapes and cubic air space—requirements so low that they scarcely exist outside of the poorest homes away from New York.

Miss Mary Van Kleeck, who, with several other young women, has recently made an investigation of some typical blocks of tenements, not picked out because they were especially bad, found 558 child workers, of whom 406 were girls and 152 boys, all under 16 years of age.

One was only 3 years old, 3 were aged 4, 21 aged 5, 23 aged 6, 44 aged 7, 45 aged 8, 76 aged 9, 71 aged 10, 62 aged 11, 90 aged 12, 76 aged 13, 46 from 14 to 16. Of the whole number 491 were attending school, but working at home after school hours. Twenty-three were under age—too young even for a kindergarten, but old enough to work.

Miss Van Kleeck found it difficult to classify the earnings or the hours of the workers. In some families there was dire need, and the work went on all day and much of the night; in others it was for a few hours only, to supplement the earnings of the father. Some worked because it was the custom in the neighborhood; some to save money.

A good many, it was found, belonged to families which have fallen below a decent standard of living and were from time to time or regularly, receiving relief from a charitable society. Taking the maximum earnings, during the rush season of trade, such cases as these were found:

One woman and one child making 120 pairs of children's hose supporters; woman works all day, child after school hours, and both until 11 or 12 o'clock at night; woman furnishes machine and part of the thread; gross earnings, 50 to 75 cents a day.

One woman and five children, branching apple blossoms; in a day do eight dozen sprays at 8 cents a dozen; earnings, 64 cents.

One woman and two children finishing trousers; in a day do ten pairs at 5 cents a pair; earnings, 50 cents.

One woman working all day and one child, aged 10, working after school, both until 1 a. m.; making six gross white roses (seven pieces in each flower) at 6 cents per gross; earnings, 36 cents a day.

A large proportion of the children found at work were of foreign parentage, Italians and Jews leading. This connects the home work problem directly with the problem of immigration. In his report to the industrial commission, Professor John R. Commons of the University of Wisconsin stated that in legislation against tenement work "the American States are dealing practically with the subject of immigration in its most urgent and threatening aspect. Two races are the ones mainly affected—the Hebrew and the Italian.

"The Italian woman, working in her tenement, has absorbed 95 per cent of the so-called home finishing in New York City. Finishing amounts to about one-fourth of the work on a garment, but owing to the low wages paid in this class of work the price is about one-seventh of the price paid for the entire garment. The Italian home finisher works for about two-thirds of the price which other nationalities formerly received for the same work."

The possibility of home work in an apartment where there is disease Miss Van Kleeck found illustrated by a family in a house which had passed the license examination for one year, but in which the next year was finishing clothing in the room where the oldest daughter lay dying of tuberculosis. In another were found children helping their mother

finish overcoats, under which they slept at night. The children had scabies (itch). There were many other instances.

Rounding up her findings, Miss Van Kleeck states that the chief trouble is that the work carried on in the homes is so extensive and scattered that an army of inspectors would be required to deal with it. Child labor in factories is easily prohibited by simply excluding the child from the building, but in the home the separation of the child from the work is impossible and the child's employment may easily be concealed.

Home manufacture profits no one but the manufacturer to whom it offers an escape from factory responsibilities. Instead of organizing a regular staff of workers, he utilizes the work of foreign-born workers and their children. He locates his shop near their home, and during the rush season finds at his very door a sufficient force of workers willing to toil all night to finish a hurry order. He escapes liability for employing children under age; he saves in rent and light and power.

To the worker, home manufacture means unlimited hours of work, the employment of children, and the turning of the already crowded living-rooms into a branch of a near-by factory for an employer who pays less than a living wage.

For the consumer work involves the danger of infection from goods made in crowded living apartments.

The nature of this system of industry is such that its evils are its essence, is Miss Van Kleeck's conclusion. It cannot be regulated, for to abolish the evils is to abolish the system. When the people of Illinois attempted to "regulate" sweating by an eight-hour maximum work day in sweatshops, they were consciously instituting an attempt to abolish sweating. They reasoned that this system could not exist with short hours of labor, for an eight-hour day requires large workrooms, good sanitation and healthy, skillful workmen to make it profitable.

"Sweating" is the decadent branch of any trade. No one who has visited the homes of women and children engaged in tenement manufacture, and has realized the inefficiency, the unhealthfulness and the low standard of living of this class of workers, can fail to understand what is meant by the "downward trend of competition." Absolute prohibition of all manufacture carried on in living-rooms is the only solution.

UNION PATTERNS.

Owing to the fact that many patterns on the market are the product of non-union labor, the most notorious of which are the Butterick productions, the following list of patterns, all of which are the product of union labor, is published for the benefit of all women's auxiliaries and wives of union men who appreciate the importance of their position as buyers for the household, and who support the principles of unionism by the purchase of union-made goods in all lines on which the label may be obtained:

McCall's.
Economy.
Home Pattern Co.
Paris Modes.
Pictorial Review.
Independent Peerless.
Union Dime.

It should be borne in mind that there is no law, aye, not even a court decision, compelling union men or their friends of labor to buy a Buck's stove or range. No, not even to buy a Loewe hat.

On January 1, 1907, there were 25,714 co-operative societies in existence in Germany, with a total membership of 3,860,143.

Assist the Retail Clerks by making your purchases before 10 p. m. Saturdays and 6 p. m. other week days.

THE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

Minutes of the meeting of the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor, held on March 1, 1908, at headquarters, 316 Fourteenth street, San Francisco, Cal. The meeting was called to order at 2:10 p. m., President Geo. A. Tracy in the chair.

Present—President Geo. A. Tracy, First Vice-President A. M. Thompson, Second Vice-President Wm. Rambo, Third Vice-President D. D. Sullivan, Fourth Vice-President Henry Sager, Fifth Vice-President M. T. Murray, Sixth Vice-President Fannie Kohl, Eighth Vice-President W. G. Ross, Ninth Vice-President T. C. Seaward, and Secretary-Treasurer Geo. W. Bell.

Absent—Seventh Vice-President P. Burlingame. Secretary-Treasurer Bell announced that important business demanded his presence in the East, and requested that he be granted leave of absence for one month. The Executive Council granted same and appointed Leo Michelson Secretary-Treasurer pro tem.

The Council discussed at length the election laws as at present a part of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Federation, and recommended the following changes, to be presented to the convention to be held in San Jose, which convenes October 5, 1908:

1. That nominations for all regular officers shall be made on the *third* day, instead of the fourth day.
2. That election of officers be held on the *fourth* day, instead of the fifth day.
3. That the fractional vote of affiliated unions and delegates be eliminated.

The rules which have made it compulsory in previous conventions to hold nominations and election on the fourth and fifth days, respectively, and the apportionment of fractional votes to delegates have been sources of great hindrance to the transaction of business and annoyance to the election boards, whose limited time in which to canvass the votes and report to the convention have caused frequent errors. It is the aim of the Executive Council to eliminate these evils, and therefore it presents the above recommendations.

COMMUNICATIONS—*Filed*—From Bro. R. A. Larimore, stating regrets that error was made in canvass of votes for Ninth Vice-President, and congratulating T. C. Seaward on his election; Secretary instructed to send regrets of the Council that such error had occurred. From Laundry Workers No. 26, San Francisco, requesting information upon what terms the union might reaffiliate with the Federation; Secretary was instructed to inform the union that its dues had been remitted and that upon application for reaffiliation same would be granted. From Pile Drivers No. 77, requesting the Council to take action on Resolution No. 30, Proceedings, Eighth Annual Convention, as soon as possible. From Butchers' Union No. 120, Oakland, introducing a committee from that union. From the Hon. Frank R. Devlin, acknowledging receipt of Proceedings and thanking the Federation for indorsement of his actions in the Legislature. From the Chamber of Commerce, San Jose, expressing pleasure that the Federation is to convene in that city in October. From Samuel Gompers, stating that the A. F. of L. has three special organizers in the field in California, and is therefore unable to place one at the disposal of the State Federation. From Central Federated Union of New York, requesting the Federation to indorse the proposition of building a warship in a Government navy yard; proposition was indorsed and Secretary instructed to write to the California Representatives in Congress of action taken. From Washington State Federation of Labor, placing the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition on the unfair list, and requesting the Federation to use its best endeavors to prevent appropriations being sent from this State; request concurred in and Secretary was instructed to communicate with the State officials of action taken. From National Window Glass

Workers. From A. J. Sabath. From Birmingham (Ala.) Trades Council, asking indorsement of the proposed adoption of the Postal Savings Bank and Parcels Post; Secretary instructed to notify the Birmingham Council that the Federation had already indorsed same.

A committee from Butchers' Local No. 120, Oakland, consisting of Messrs. Janssen, Friedman and Piltz, was present and requested the services of an organizer in behalf of that union. It was this committee's opinion that the opportunity was ripe to rehabilitate the union, as many members of the Butchers' Exchange were dissatisfied with the manner in which the affairs of that association are conducted. The Executive Council requested the committee to arrange a mass meeting, at which officers of the Federation and other prominent labor representatives shall be present.

T. D. Warwick, from Pile Drivers No. 77, addressed the Council, protesting against the confiscation of our water front by the corporations. The Council appointed a sub-committee, consisting of Brothers Tracy, Ross and Thompson, to co-operate with the Pile Drivers' Union in an endeavor to remedy the evil.

President Tracy reported the appointment of L. D. Biddle as special organizer for Los Angeles and vicinity.

General Organizer A. M. Thompson reported, in brief, as follows:

"Visited the following unions: February 4, Stationary Firemen and Rammermen, San Francisco; February 5, Teamsters, Pt. Richmond; February 6, Machine Hands, Sailmakers, and Hackmen, San Francisco; February 7, Printing Pressmen and Executive Committee of Central Labor Council, Oakland; February 8, Bootblacks, Oakland; February 9 and 10, Stablemen and Hackmen, San Jose; February 11, Carmen, Oakland; February 15, Bakers, Oakland; February 17, Laundry Workers, San Francisco; February 18, Carriage and Wagon Workers, and Printing Pressmen, Oakland; February 20, Bookbinders and Labor Council, San Francisco; February 26, Labor Council, San Jose; February 28, Teamsters, San Jose; February 29, Bartenders, San Jose.

"February 11, settled differences between a firm and its employes in Oakland; February 13, worked in behalf of unemployed in Oakland; February 14, 19, 20, 22, 23 and 27, spent in Richmond, succeeded in reorganizing Labor Council, also organized Bartenders, the latter union affiliating with the Federation; February 24, 26, 28 and 29, spent in San Jose; assisted in organizing the Cooks and Waiters; this union and the Bartenders have affiliated with the Federation.

"A number of other organizations, in the various localities I have visited, have promised to affiliate with the Federation in the near future.

"In this work I have received the hearty co-operation of Brothers Peter Burke (Teamsters), Scott (Cooks and Waiters), White (Laundry Workers), Thompson (Carpenters), Matthewson (Laundry Workers), and others."

FINANCES—The Secretary reported that warrants to the amount of \$1,232.35 had been drawn since December 28, 1907; receipts during same period, \$396.14, and balance in treasury, \$880.64.

AUDITING COMMITTEE—Second Vice-President Rambo and Sixth Vice-President Fannie Kohl were appointed to audit the Secretary's books for the quarter just ended.

The Secretary-Treasurer reported that the resolutions adopted by the last convention and copies of which had been ordered sent to unions affiliated with the Federation, were being sent out bi-weekly. So far resolutions presented by the Broom Makers and Flour and Cereal Mill Employes and special resolutions to California Representatives in Congress had been sent from this office.

The meeting adjourned at 5 o'clock. Respectfully submitted.

LEO. MICHELSON,
Secretary-Treasurer pro tem.

AMUSEMENTS

Orpheum

Ellis Street, near Fillmore

Absolutely Class "A" Theatre Building
Phone WEST 6000.

Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon, March 8th
MATINEE EVERY DAY.

WONDERFUL VAUDEVILLE.

EDWIN STEVENS & CO. POLLY PICKLE'S PETS.
LONEY HASKELL. CARLETTA. DELLA FOX.
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MOTION PICTURES. Last week and unqualified
success of EMMET DEVOY & CO.

Evening Prices—10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.
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The Johnson-Locke Merc. Co., Agents
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Remember

that we carry a full line of UNION
STAMPED SHOES at prices that
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RELIABLE

Jewelers and Opticians

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Established for ten years on Sixth St
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22K, 18K, 14K Gold Wedding Rings

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BOTTLE BEER.

SOLD BY
2,000 DEALERS WHY?

REPORT OF DELEGATE TO SEATTLE CONVENTION.

Following is the report to the Labor Council of J. O. Walsh, who represented that body in the recent convention of the Asiatic Exclusion League of North America held in Seattle:

To the San Francisco Labor Council—MR. PRESIDENT AND DELEGATES: At the commencement of my report I desire to state that the First Annual Convention of the Asiatic Exclusion League of North America was a decided success. Of the 165 accredited delegates, 153 were in attendance and each and every one did his utmost to advance the cause for which we were called together. It is true that a part of the Seattle press was hostile, declared us to be unwelcome guests, and even went so far as to advocate treating us to a dose of tar and feathers. This only put us on our mettle, and when, upon opening the convention, Mayor Moore on behalf of the people of Seattle welcomed us in the most hearty and sincere manner, we felt that our journey was not a waste of time and money.

Seattle being in a political turmoil, you may realize the kind of a man the Mayor is—he being a candidate—when he declared emphatically and unequivocally that he hoped our deliberations would lead to the success of the cause we advocated.

Delegate Tveitmoe called the meeting to order and appointed the committees necessary for organizing. When the Committee on Permanent Organization reported, and nominations for Chairman of the Convention became the order, Delegate Grahame nominated Frank McGowan, who declined, whereupon Delegate Tveitmoe was elected Chairman, A. E. Yoell, Secretary, with Messrs. Wright and Goode of Seattle as assistants, and Wm. Gohl of Aberdeen as Sergeant-at-Arms.

Many eloquent addresses of welcome were made by Washington delegates, notably by C. O. Young, representing Mr. Gompers, Bro. Cotterill of the Washington State Federation of Labor, Bro. Carlson of the Central Labor Council, Sam Gothard of Vancouver, B. C., and last, but not least, our old friend, Andrew Furuseth.

Much routine and committee work was accomplished, the intervals between committee reports being taken up with reports of Leagues and affiliated bodies, the most conspicuous being those of Delegate Yoell from the State Building Trades Council, and Jas. Grahame, representing the Junior Order of United American Mechanics from here. Both delegates were honored with a rising vote of thanks to their organizations and to themselves for their able reports.

Your delegate, upon speaking for this Council, received an enthusiastic reception, as in fact did every delegate upon submitting his report.

The convention as a whole was harmonious in its actions, earnest in its deliberations and wise in its adoption of the various measures presented for consideration. The various resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice, and the "Memorial to Congress" was read amid much applause.

Not until election of officers was proceeded with did any friction develop. Upon C. O. Young defeating Delegate Tveitmoe for the Presidency, it immediately became apparent that none of the San Francisco delegation would accept the working offices. The Secretaryship was offered to Delegate Gothard of Vancouver, who said he would not stay in Seattle for nine million dollars a minute. A heated debate ensued, during which no word was uttered of which any delegate needs to be ashamed. The convention having been open to visitors, and it becoming apparent that some of them were voting against the interest of San Francisco, Delegate Grahame demanded an executive session, with which President Young concurred. After further discussion, President Young resigned and Delegate McGowan was nominated. The latter declined and nominated Delegate Tveitmoe, who also declined. Another deadlock ensued, and it was not until McGowan made an eloquent and impassioned plea that

Tveitmoe surrendered his personal feelings and accepted the duty, that the final break came. Tveitmoe was elected by acclamation, and amid great enthusiasm. Yoell was elected Secretary, and McGowan Counsel, both declining remuneration for their services. Next on the list came the Statistician, and we had all—even the Northern delegates—made up our minds to elect Delegate Grahame and add to the compensation he is now receiving from the San Francisco body. But the delegate was stubborn as a mule and would not accept the office, declaring that he was already overburdened with work and could assume no more. He thereupon nominated Delegate Wright of Seattle, who was elected. I might say that while Grahame was condemned for his attitude, it is now admitted that his action was wise. We have a man in Seattle who will, no doubt, obtain the information that we, down here, have been trying to obtain for nearly three years. Mr. Wright was subsequently elected Secretary of the Seattle League, and as he will draw a weekly stipend of \$15 per week from the General Body, and possibly something from the Seattle League, the assumption is that he will make good.

A Vice-President was elected from each State represented in the convention—S. J. Gothard from Vancouver, C. O. Young from Washington, C. M. Haybl from Oregon, J. O. Walsh from San Francisco, C. W. Farrington from Nevada, B. R. Howard from Colorado, and A. C. Kugel from Nebraska—all of whom, with the other officers, compose the General Executive Board.

The next meeting will be held in Vancouver on the fourth Monday in March, 1909, the composition of which will be delegates from all contributing organizations, representation being one delegate for each 100 members or major fraction thereof, each delegate having one vote and no proxies.

The Committee on Constitution provided for the issuing of Charters, and a half cent per capita contribution, but the convention in its wisdom decided that contributions should be absolutely volun-

tary, but as it was provided that delegates shall be accredited from contributing organizations, it becomes apparent that it is a question of "put up or shut up."

In concluding, I will state that though the proceedings were not heralded with drums and trumpets, though the press was not garnished with our pictures, or our utterances with flaring headlines, yet I believe—and I am no dreamer—that the First Annual Convention of the Asiatic Exclusion League of North America is destined to become a potent factor in the future history of the Pacific Coast, aye, and even of the United States. Yours truly,

J. O. WALSH.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK LOCATED IN NEW BUILDING.

The Humboldt Savings Bank, organized in 1869, is one of the oldest savings banks in California. Old-time residents will recall when it was located at 4 Kearny street and later in their three-story building at 16 and 18 Geary street. In 1905 the property was sold and the site on Market street, near Fourth, was purchased. Their 18-story class A skyscraper was the first building of importance to be started after the fire. The building has just been completed and the officials invite an inspection of the new banking room as well as the armor-plate safe deposit vaults.

The seventy-seventh semi-annual statement shows an increase of nearly four million dollars in deposits during the past five years.

That they have the confidence of their depositors is evinced by the fact that during the past three months of financial stringency the withdrawals have been less than for the corresponding period a year ago.

Now that they are in their new quarters the bank will be open for the convenience of depositors from 6 to 8 on Saturday evenings.

Ask for union-label cigars and tobacco.

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T o w n



ALWAYS RELIABLE MARKET & JONES STS.

S h o p
— a t —
Pragers

CASH STAMPS

In again placing PRAGERS' CASH STAMPS before you, let us impress upon your attention the fact that they are given absolutely free—one with each ten-cents spent. When a book is filled it is exchangeable for any line of merchandise that we have on sale in our twenty great departments.

To encourage the collection of PRAGERS' CASH STAMPS one book containing ten may be had free upon application at the Coupon Booth.

Remember these CASH STAMPS cost you nothing—they are simply an inducement for the concentration of your purchasing here. One or more days in each week TWO PRAGERS' CASH STAMPS will be given instead of one, and on Dividend Day—TWENTY PRAGERS' CASH STAMPS will be given FREE to every person who enters the store, whether a purchase is made or not.

START A BOOK TO-DAY

OF INTEREST TO YOU

PRAGERS' GREAT COUPON SALE held Wednesday of each week will be announced in Tuesday's Post and Bulletin and in Wednesday's Call and Examiner.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR UNIONS.

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters every Friday at 7 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets every Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock, at headquarters. Headquarters' telephone, Marke 2853.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Stuart.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—2d and 4th Saturdays, Eintracht Hall, 12th nr. Folsom.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Barbers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, at 925 Golden Gate ave; headqrs., room 408.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—2d Wednesdays, Fourth ave. and Clement.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 990 McAllister. P. L. Hoff, Secy.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqrs., 51 Stuart.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 4th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet Tuesdays, 1180 Kentucky.

Boilermakers' No. 25—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Mangel's Hall, 24th and Folsom.

Bootblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, 1520 Stockton.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 260 Noe.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Broom Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 2025 Howard street.

Box Makers and Sawyers, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Bent's Hall, 22d and Folsom.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Boat Builders—1st and 3d Thursdays, St. Helen Hall, Fifteenth and Market.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloak Makers—Headquarters 1517A Golden Gate ave., meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 1638 Eddy.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—D. J. Grace, 33 Bright street, Station L.

Cloth Casket Workers—Meet 2d Mondays, Polito Hall, 16th and Dolores.

Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Commercial Telegraphers—A. W. Copp, Sec'y, 1684 West Seventh St., Oakland.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 922 O'Farrell—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters.

Coopers (Machine)—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Mondays at 15th and Mission; Headquarters, rm. 9, 15th and Mission.

Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 14th and Church; Headquarters, 6 Bluxome.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters, 6 Waller; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet Saturday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

Grocery Clerks—Meet every Thursday, 9 p. m., 1422 Steiner.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays McNamara Hall, 14th bet. Church and Sanchez.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 20th and Guerrero.

Janitors—Meet 1st Sunday, 3d Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, 677 McAllister.

Machinists No. 68—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—L. R. Hooper, Sec'y, 251 Arkansas.

Machine Hands—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Mailers—Secretary, F. Barbrack, 1741 Blake St., Berkeley.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Molders Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 2520 Howard.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet every Wednesday, 417 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Mailers—Eintracht Hall, Twelfth St., 4th Monday.

Pavers, No. 13—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sunday, 441 Broadway.

Post Office Clerks—1st Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 16th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays, at 12 m. in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Thursdays, Firemen's Hall, Stuart Street.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 186 Erie St.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 Twenty-first.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 186 Erie St.

Ramermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meets Tuesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 417 Haight.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Employees, Division No. 205—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Construction Workers—Meet every Thursday, 1133 Mission.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3d Monday, 91 Stuart.

Ship Drillers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 22d and Folsom.

Ship Joiners—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

Ship Painters, No. 986—Headqrs. 924 Natoma.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Sugar Workers—Meet 3d Tuesdays and 2d Sundays, 610 Tennessee.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Stable Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Church and Market, Union Hall.

Tanners—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 536 Bryant—Meet Thursday.

Telephone Operators—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, 312 14th.

Will J. French, Secy.; meet last Sunday of month, 316 14th.

Upholsterers—Tuesday, 1675 Market.

Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 2666 Mission.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesday, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Jefferson Square Hall, Golden Gate Ave., bet. Octavia and Laguna Sts.

Web Pressmen—4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

Dr. Van Vroom wants to examine your teeth. No charge for that. He does only high-grade work and charges one-half the fees of other first-class dentists. Sixth and Market. Hours 9 to 8 daily. ***

"There was a time," said young Rakeleigh, who had gone through a fortune, "when people used to say I had more money than brains, but they can't say it now."

"Why not?" asked Peppery.

"Because I'm down to my last dollar now."

"Well, but you've got the dollar."

Mrs. Wigwag—"How is your husband, Aunt Mandy?" Aunt Mandy—"Porely, ma'am. He was gittin' along all right, but now de doctah done say he got de convalescence."—Ex.

Lady (to blind beggar)—"Where's the boy who used to lead you round, my poor man?" Beggar—"Oh, he's gone into business on his own account."—Meggendorfer Blatter.

"And am I the very first you have loved, Bertha?" "Of course you are. How tedious you men are! You all ask me the same question."—Fliegende Blatter.

She—"I suppose you are a lover of music?" He—"Oh, yes; but you can go right on playing just the same!"—New York Evening Telegram.

Smoke Gold Crumbs and Queen Quality tobacco. Union made.

POWER OF THE UNION LABEL.

The union label is a great power in the labor movement. It is even a weapon in the hands of organized labor, used against the unfair employers and industrial evils. But it is used as a weapon against employers only as a last resort. Its greatest accomplishments are peacefully gained. It aims to have the consumers band together, against abuses as the workers organize against abuses. It stands for publicity; and organized labor is justified in saying that the public is derelict in its duty while it does not embrace the opportunity given by the union label to rid our industrial life of the convict contractor, sweatshops, and child labor; to rid society of the contagious diseases which have their source in the sweatshops; to rid society of the accumulating evils of a system that makes children wage-workers and able-bodied men and women, idlers.

The union label is the great industrial and social health commissioner, requiring nothing but the public support due it to abolish industrial evils that are public menaces and beget social evils. Organized labor has a right not only to ask, but to expect the public to buy union label goods in preference to others. Organized labor has a right to expect that society will support it in curing great social evils and carrying on a work that must accomplish results of immense social advantage. The union label is working for the good of all, and is used as a weapon against or to the detriment of abusers and abuses only. If the union label received the support of the consuming public to which it is entitled there would be small need of using it in any but peaceful, edifying, healthful and uplifting ways.

Organized labor may well ask, "Has not the public a duty to the union label?" "Does it not owe that duty, and has it not been indifferent, not only to its duty to the union label, but to almost every opportunity to do away with poignant industrial evils?" It is not acceptable that the public's duty is that of an active censor of wrong, but only a passive supporter of right. The purchasing support of the consuming public in support of the union label would soon correct recognized industrial and social evils, as well as the errors of organized labor.

A unique street parade recently held in East St. Louis, Ill., ending in a mass meeting at the opera house under the auspices of the Union Label Advertising League, demonstrated the number, variety and sanitary significance of these trade-marks of fair industrial conditions. W. B. Scott, of New York, president of the league, made the principal address. The mayor and city clerk of East St. Louis are honorary members of the local organization. It is the intention of the National League to repeat this public exhibition of union labels in other cities.

A bill making it a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of from one hundred to five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for from three months to one year, either to use a union label without authority or to counterfeit the label or to have in possession any merchandise marked with a counterfeit label, is now a law in the State of New York.

The union label is to the labor movement what the lighthouse is to the mariner. Keep your eye open for the label, and steer clear of non-union goods. —Exchange.

Statistics show that in 1906 there occurred in France no fewer than 1300 strikes, in which 438,466 persons were concerned. This number included 380,435 men, 31,331 women, and 16,710 young persons of both sexes. Most of these strikes were successful in securing shorter hours for the wage-earners.

The Legislative Council of Victoria, Australia, has excluded clerks, carters and drivers, stablemen, firewoodcarters, and other workers from the benefits of Wage Boards.

The union movement is commencing to make rapid strides among the farm laborers in Ireland.

LIST OF UNION OFFICES.



ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

- *Linotype machines.
†Monotype machines.
‡Simplex machines.
- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
(37) Altvater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
(52) American Printing Co., 365 McAllister.
(164) Antique Printing Co., 707 Franklin.
(79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
(1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
(172) Automatic Printing Company, 410 Sacramento
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co., 212 Leavenworth.
(16) Bartow, J. S., 906 Harrison.
(82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.
(73) *Belcher & Phillips, 1617 Mission.
(6) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.
(139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian), 643 Stevenson.
(89) Boehme & Mecedady, 513 1/2 Octavia.
(99) Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(166) Brower-Morse Co., 136 Fern avenue.
(93) Brown & Power, 418 Sansome.
(3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co., 391 Jessie, at Fifth.
(4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.
(175) Budd Printer, 758 Howard.
(8) *Bulletin, The, 767 Market.
(10) *Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Battery and Commercial.
(11) *Call, The, Third and Market.
(71) Canessa Printing Co., 535 Washington.
(90) †Carlisle & Co., 1130 Mission.
(146) Collett Bros., 1902 Sutter.
(39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
(97) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
(9) Cooper, F. J., Adv. Agcy, Brady & W. Mission.
(40) *Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
(142) *†Crockett, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
(25) *Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.
(160) Davis, H. C., 2712 Mission.
(157) Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.
(12) Detner-Travers Press, 33-35 Main.
(46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
(54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.
(173) Empire Advertising Co., Bay and Taylor.
(62) Eureka Press, Inc., 245 Minna.
(42) *Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.
(178) Faist, Charles G., 1437 O'Farrell.
(53) Foster & Ten Bosch, 57-59 Clementina.
(101) Francis-Valentine Co., 284 Thirteenth.
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., Battery and Sacramento.
(121) *German Demokrat, 51 Third.
(75) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.
(56) *Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
(17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
(14) Goldwin & Slyter, 184-186 Erie.
(122) Guedet Printing Co., 131 Falcon Avenue.
(127) *Halle & Scott, 68 Fremont.
(36) Hanak Hargens Co., 426 Fulton.
(158) †Hansen Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
(150) *Helvetia Printing Co., 330 Jackson.
(19) *Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
(47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.
(98) Janssen Printing Co., 1646 Howard.
(124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
(176) Kohlberg-Cassina Co., 967 Golden Gate Ave.
(21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
(67) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.
(50) Lane & Stapleton, 347 Clay.
(141) *La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
(57) *Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
(66) †Leland Printing and Publishing Co., 19 7th.
(118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.
(108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
(45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
(44) Lynch & Hurley, 130 Van Ness Ave.
(102) Mackey & McMahon, 1731 Mission.
(174) Marshall Press, 32 Grove.
(23) Majestic Press, 434 Octavia.
(135) Mayer Printing Co., 29 Henry.
(22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.
(58) Monahan, John, 311 Battery.
(24) Morris, H. C. Co., 537 Front.
(159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
(55) McNeill Bros., 788 McAllister.
(91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.
(65) *Lurdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.
(115) *Myssell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
(105) *Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
(43) Nevin, C. W. Co., 916 Howard.
(86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
(144) Organized Labor, 212 Leavenworth.
(59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
(70) *Phillips & Van Orden, 1617 Mission.
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(163) Polyglot Press, 732 Broadway.
(60) *Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.
(109) Primo Press, 67 First.
(143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
(64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Ave.
(61) *Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
(26) *Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
(27) Rooney, J. V. Co., 3237 Nineteenth.
(151) Rossi, S. J., 315 Union.
(83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.
(30) Sanders Printing Co., 2631 Clay.
(145) *San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.
(84) †San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
(125) *Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.
(13) *Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Clay.
(152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
(31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.
(28) *Stanley-Taylor Co., 544 Bryant.
(29) Standard Printing Co., 1511 Geary.
(88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.
(74) Stoll, H. F. Co., 227 Bush.
(48) Sutter Press, 166 Valencia.
(63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.
(149) Terry Printing Co., 2488 Mission.
(107) *†Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.

- (96) Townes-Meals Co., 1411 Post.
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
(177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.
(85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
(33) *Vale Cott, W. S., 1561 Post.
(35) Wale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.
(161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.
(34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
(112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
(128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(93) Brown & Power Co., 418 Sansome.
(142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.
(56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
(19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
(47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.
(100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.
(130) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.
(169) Mayle & Osterloh, 292 Gough.
(115) Myssell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
(105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
(47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.
(28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 544 Bryant.
(132) Thumler & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
(85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
(133) Webster, Fred., 1250 Hayes.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.
(31) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(37) Brown, Wm. Engraving Co., 365 McAllister.
(36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
(30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
(29) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
(28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 325 Eighth, Oakland.
(44) Sierra Engraving Co., 560 Ninth, Oakland.
(32) Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.
(38) Western Process Engraving Co., 369 Natoma.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- Hoffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission.
Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.

MAILERS.

Rightway Mailing Agency, 391 Jessie.

NOTE.—The office of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco is located at 312 Fourteenth street. Business Agent George A. Tracy and Secretary W. C. Booth may be addressed as above.

THE TRUE POINT OF VIEW.

Trade unionists recognize that there are many relationships between employer and employee which are kindred or even identical, says Frank K. Foster. They do not, in the main, seek to divide society upon horizontal lines of cleavage. They are believers in the fundamental principles of democracy, which stand for the protection of equality of property rights, as well as for personal freedom they seek reasonable reforms rather than nebulous and irrational revolutions, destructive of many of the things upon which the very structure of civilization is based.

Human nature is not ideal, and until it becomes so an ideal order is impossible. If men were angels, it would not matter what kind of government was instituted, or even if no government at all existed. But in our every-day world the power vested in man to control the acts of others must be adjusted to the complex nature of real men, with their mixture of good and ill.

The trade unions are the most effective and practical force yet devised for the benefit of the labor sellers.

The labor problem, so called, is simply a part of the greater problem of human life, of human relationship, and, as such, cannot well be differentiated from that problem. Trade unionism seeks to develop justice between men in their industrial relationships in particular. It tries to teach wage-earners that they can do better for themselves by trying to help lift one another up rather than by following the policy of each one for himself and the devil take the remainder. It tries to convince the employer that it is for his interest to treat his employees as men rather than as parts of machinery; that it is wise business policy to recognize the fact that there should be two sides to the labor bargain, as well as in other bargains; that, although he has a legal property right in his shop and machinery, he has no property right in the laborers of whom he buys labor, but he has a moral responsibility to deal justly with them.

Trade union philosophy, therefore, reaches this conclusion: That, while in many ways the man who buys and the man who sells labor may have identical

interests—for instance, in their political, religious, educational, fraternal, charitable and many other relationships—yet, as parties to the bargain they must make for the commodity of labor, their interests are by no means identical any more than are the interests of the man who goes into a store to buy goods from the storekeeper. The storekeeper wants to get his price, the buyer wants to cheapen. In order to do business, they must reach a point of agreement, but that is all.

Something very analogous to this exists in the labor world. The laborer has something to sell, for which he wants the best possible price warranted by the conditions. Conversely the buyer wants to get this commodity at the lowest possible price. Here may be and usually is a reciprocal interest, but by no stretch of the imagination can that statement be true which is so often told us, that "the interests of the employer and employee are identical."

It by no means follows that, because of this economic diversity of interests, the two parties to the labor bargain should go to war about it. There is a better way, and the industrial world is learning it, although at the cost of much bitter experience on both sides. The industrial agreement is being substituted for the strike. John Mundella, the great apostle of arbitration in Great Britain, well said: "We cannot expect industrial peace until we treat the man who has the commodity of labor to sell with the consideration we treat the man who comes to us with any other commodity." And it is not the least of the triumphs of the trade union philosophy that this wisdom of Mr. Mundella's is becoming more and more appreciated by the fair-minded captains of industry in America.

Trade unionism seeks high wages, reasonable leisure, fair conditions, the abolition of child labor, and the general well-being of the wage-earner.

It believes this to be the best for the entire community, as well as for the worker. Money paid in wages returns back into the channels of trade, stimulating production and quickening business enterprise, while excessive profits on inflated corporation stock or trust monopolies are either accumulated or squandered in ways which do not benefit the public.

FAIR DAIRIES.

The Milkers' Union, No. 8861, announces that the following dairies are conforming to the regulations of the union respecting hours and wages and also use the label of the Milkers' Union:

Central Milk Company, Twenty-first and Folsom streets.

J. A. Christen & Sons, 1427 Valencia street.

Charles Dias, Wayland and Hamilton streets.

Mrs. T. Emhoff, Portland Dairy, 325 Hanover street.

John Finnegan, Morning Star Dairy, 140 Ney street.

Nick Hansen, California Dairy, 617 Amazon avenue.

People's Creamery, Throld & Wing, 3776 Twenty-fourth street.

C. M. Johnson, 1278 Hampshire street.

New Boss Dairy, Jos. Kensel, Six Mile House.

Green Valley Dairy, John Linnehan, 703 Vienna street.

Mt. Hamilton Dairy, Frank Marty, 901 Silver avenue.

Mission Creamery, John Moran, 2817 Mission street.

People's Dairy, Martin Johnson, San Bruno road.

A fac simile of the label appears in the advertising columns of the LABOR CLARION.

HALL FOR RENT.

Union Hall in the Labor Temple is now vacant every Tuesday evening and on the first and third Mondays. The hall will seat about 250 people.

Assist the Retail Clerks by making your purchases before 10 p. m. Saturdays and 6 p. m. other week days.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and Secretaries' office, 68 Haight street.

At the customary weekly meeting of the Board of Directors held March 3, President C. H. Cassasa presiding, Mr. A. Fox was admitted to membership by initiation. Applications for membership of Messrs. J. A. Collins and C. H. Weldon were laid over one week. Application for membership of Miss M. E. Randolph was withdrawn by consent. Mr. G. Spring on transfer from Local No. 186, Waterbury, Conn., was admitted to full membership.

Messrs. C. L. Morgan and H. Wismer have been reinstated to membership in good standing. Mr. W. J. Carter of Local No. 209, Goldfield, has resigned through withdrawal of transfer card.

Mr. A. W. Fisk was suspended from membership in good standing on March 3 on account of failure to comply with decision of the Board of Directors of February 11, 1908, in claim preferred by L. H. Condy.

Request was made to the Board meeting of March 3 for reclassification of Germania and Maple Halls, Oakland. Members are herewith advised that action will be taken upon the request at the meeting of March 10, and members desiring to address the Board of Directors on the subject are invited to attend.

Dues for the first quarter of 1908, also death assessments Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 are now due and payable before April 1, 1908, to Financial Secretary Arthur S. Morey, 68 Haight street. The death assessments—25 cents each—have been levied on account of the deaths of late members in good standing—W. H. Muller, L. A. Alvey, C. Schmitz and G. Walker, Sr., making the total amount payable for dues and assessments \$2.50 per member, members on transfer being exempt from payment of the assessments.

Mr. T. L. Ingram, of the Van Ness Theater orchestra and Golden Gate Park Band, is reported seriously ill. His many friends and admirers in the organization wish him a speedy recovery of health and a return to his professional duties.

Mr. Victor Colwell, musical director "Black Crook Co." and member of Local No. 310, New York City, is reported playing at the Novelty Theater, this city, week of March 2.

At the Board meeting held on March 3, the committee appointed to report on advisable classification of rinks and halls located in San Francisco, was discharged from further service. A vote of thanks was extended to Messrs. G. Merzbach, P. Sapiro and G. Pinto, who comprised the committee, for their efficient services to date.

On February 28, the following telegram was received from Congressman Julius Kahn, of this city:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28, '08.

"John A. Keogh, Secretary Musicians' Union, 68 Haight St., San Francisco, Cal.—House has just agreed to provision refusing to allow military bands to compete with civilian musicians.

"JULIUS KAHN."

The outlook for the adoption by Congress of a measure prohibiting future competition of government musicians with civilians is more favorable at present than ever before. The Executive Board of Local No. 6 has given instruction for the forwarding to Mr. Kahn of a communication acknowledging the valuable aid he has accorded, and expressing the appreciation of the membership of the M. M. P. U.

The House Committee on Labor is nearing a report on the Gardner bill to enforce observance of the Eight-Hour day in all Government work. It is reported that a majority will report adversely on the bill.

It was learned at Topeka, Kan., on February 21 that both the Rock Island and Santa Fe railways will increase their force of operators to comply with the new Federal Nine-Hour law.

Only Union Shoe Store

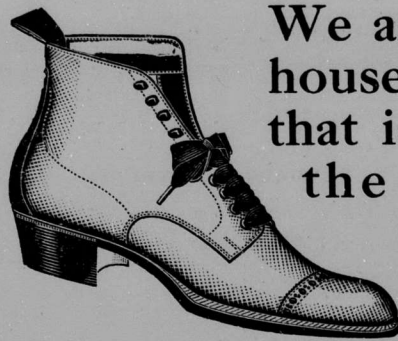
In San Francisco

THE PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

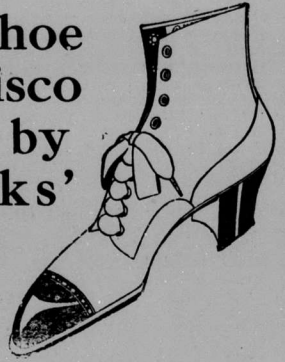
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BE CONSISTENT!

BE LOYAL!

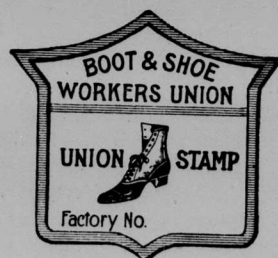
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Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET.

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